

Government and the municipalities maintaining municipal airports; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

1015. Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Bainbridge, N. Y., asking the Congress of the United States to pass legislation which will prevent as far as is possible by Federal law, the advertising of alcoholic beverages by press and radio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1016. By Mr. MYERS: Petition of John J. Layden and 24 other citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., urging the adherence by the United States to the neutrality acts passed by the Congress on August 31, 1935, and May 1, 1937, respectively; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1017. By Mrs. NORTON: Petition of the Guild of Catholic Lawyers of the Archdiocese of Newark, N. J., opposing any repeal by the Congress of the United States either of the act of August 31, 1935, or the extension thereof by the act of May 1, 1937; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1018. Also, petition of 92 students of the College of St. Elizabeth, Convent Station, N. J., petitioning the Congress, for as long as we shall adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1019. By Mr. PFEIFER: Petition of 120 residents of the Third Congressional District, Brooklyn, N. Y., concerning the Patman anti-chain-store bill (H. R. 1); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1020. By Mr. SECCOMBE: Resolution submitted by D. B. Smith, president, and Beulah Shrier, secretary, and passed by Townsend Club No. 1, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, memorializing the Congress of the United States to adopt the Townsend national recovery plan bill (H. R. 2); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1021. By Mr. SMITH of West Virginia: Resolution of the Kanawha Coal Operators' Association, Charleston, W. Va., favoring an increase in the import duty tax on foreign oil; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1022. By Mr. TOLAN: Petition of the consolidated Townsend clubs of the Seventh Congressional District of California that the Congress give special consideration to the reduction of national unemployment, curtailment of excessive taxes, reduction of indebtedness, return business to normal, reduce the high crime rate, provide annuities commensurate with a decent standard of living for citizens over 60 years, adopting a system of pay-as-you-go pensions, and enact House bill 2; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1023. By Mr. VAN ZANDT: Petition of Charles R. Rowan Post, No. 228, American Legion, Altoona, Pa., urging continuance of the Dies committee, the deportation of Harry Bridges and all unnaturalized foreigners, and the impeachment of any persons in Government service interfering with the carrying out of principles of good Americanism; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

1024. Also, petition of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, Inc., Bellefonte, Pa., condemning the Patman anti-chain-store tax bill (H. R. 1) as a dangerous measure; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1025. Also, petition of Washington Camp, No. 889, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Howard, Pa., urging strict observance of present immigration laws and excluding all immigrants until unemployed American citizens are restored to gainful pursuits; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

1026. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Mary Goforth, Auburn, Calif., urging consideration of the resolution with reference to House bill No. 2, the General Welfare Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1027. Also, petition of the city of Akron, Ohio, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1028. Also, petition of William Lee Mann, New York City, petitioning consideration of the resolution with reference to obtaining the fingerprints of all native-born citizens and all

aliens and foreign-born parties; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

1029. Also, petition of the Ohio General Welfare Association, Columbus, Ohio, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House bill No. 11, the general welfare bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1939

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Lord of heaven and earth, who hast in all the ages shown forth Thy power and mercy in the protection of all who put their sure trust in Thee: We humbly beseech Thee to look upon this Nation of ours, so richly endowed, and, lest in our pride we no longer stoop to learn Thy ways, send us the spirit of a child, a new generation springing from the uncorrupted source of things, and lead us back to a sane mind, a sincere heart, and a simple life.

A shadow, sorrow-laden, has fallen on the world and a voice that plead for justice, mercy, and a common brotherhood is forever hushed; yet may the afterglow of his radiant life light the way for all the races of mankind, that holiness may return to earth as king and nobleness walk our ways again until we come into our heritage with Thee. We ask it in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, February 9, 1939, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MINTON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Donahay	King	Russell
Andrews	Downey	La Follette	Schwartz
Ashurst	Ellender	Lee	Schwellenbach
Austin	Frazier	Lewis	Sheppard
Bailey	George	Logan	Shipstead
Bankhead	Gerry	Lucas	Smith
Barbour	Gibson	Lundeen	Stewart
Barkley	Gillette	McKellar	Taft
Bilbo	Glass	McNary	Thomas, Okla.
Bone	Green	Maloney	Thomas, Utah
Bridges	Guffey	Mead	Townsend
Brown	Gurney	Miller	Truman
Bulow	Hale	Minton	Tydings
Burke	Harrison	Murray	Vandenberg
Byrd	Hatch	Neely	Van Nuys
Byrnes	Hayden	Norris	Wagner
Capper	Herring	Nye	Walsh
Caraway	Hill	Overton	Wheeler
Clark, Idaho	Holman	Pepper	White
Clark, Mo.	Holt	Pittman	Wiley
Connally	Hughes	Radcliffe	
Danaher	Johnson, Calif.	Reed	
Davis	Johnson, Colo.	Reynolds	

Mr. MINTON. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] is unavoidably detained from the Senate.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is detained from the Senate because of illness.

Mr. McNARY. I announce that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] is absent because of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

FREDERICK STEIWER, FORMER SENATOR FROM OREGON

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, which was ordered to lie on the table:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 6

Whereas Frederick Steiwer has passed from his life of usefulness as a public servant and citizen; and

Whereas he has been a prominent Member of the United States Senate, as well as of this State senate, wherein his influence was

great and his wise counsel a potent factor for many years in the affairs of this State and Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon (the house of representatives concurring therein), That this senate and the house of representatives observe 1 minute's silent prayer in solemn tribute to the memory of the Honorable Frederick Steiwer; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Oregon transmit copies of this resolution to the bereaved family and to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the records of this session.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Hess, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Calloway, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 3790) relating to the taxation of the compensation of public officers and employees, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED AND PRESENTED DURING ADJOURNMENT

The VICE PRESIDENT announced that, under authority of the order of the Senate of the 9th instant, on February 10, 1939, he signed the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 38) providing additional funds for the expenses of the special joint congressional committee investigating the Tennessee Valley Authority, and for other purpose, which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on February 10, 1939, that committee presented to the President of the United States the above-referred-to-enrolled joint resolution.

BONDS WITH BIDS TO THE INDIAN SERVICE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to repeal section 9 of the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L. 450), as amended, requiring bonds to accompany certain bids to the Indian Service, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

LAWS ENACTED BY MUNICIPAL COUNCILS, VIRGIN ISLANDS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate three letters from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting pursuant to law, copies of legislation enacted by the Municipal Council of St. Croix (2) and the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John at recent meetings, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

CLAIMS ARISING UNDER COURT AND PUEBLO LANDS BOARD DECISIONS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of applications of certain non-Indian claimants for compensation for lands and improvements lost by them under the decisions of the Pueblo Lands Board and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Tenth Circuit, together with a draft of proposed legislation to authorize an appropriation to pay claims entitled to awards, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, chapter VII of part 2 of the Commission's report on its study of investment trusts and investment companies entitled "Investor's Experience in Investment Trusts and Investment Companies," which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Nevada,

which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

Assembly joint resolution memorializing Congress to use all honorable means to enact Senate bill 1030, introduced by Senator PITTMAN, of Nevada, or Senate bill 1049, introduced by Senator McCARRAN

Whereas Senator PITTMAN has had introduced in the United States Senate a measure designated as Senate bill 1030, providing for the transfer of that certain building, situated in the city of Carson, State of Nevada, commonly known and designated as the old United States Mint, from the United States to the State of Nevada, to be used for the purposes designated in said bill; and

Whereas Senator McCARRAN has introduced a bill of similar import, designated Senate bill 1049; and

Whereas the said building and the site upon which it is situated are of no future use or consequence to the United States; and

Whereas the said building and site upon which it is situated would be of inestimable value to the people of the State of Nevada for the uses and purposes designated in said bill: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of Nevada, That the Congress of the United States, and the Members thereof, be, and they are hereby, memorialized to use every legitimate means for the passage of one of said bills; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Nevada be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to transmit properly certified copies of this resolution to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each of our Senators in the United States Senate, and to our Representative in Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

Assembly Joint Resolution 1

Whereas Senator KEY PITTMAN on the 4th day of January 1939 introduced in the United States Senate S. 2, Seventy-sixth Congress, first session, a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the State of Nevada to be used for the purposes of a public park and recreational site and other public purposes; and

Whereas the State of Nevada requires such area for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a public park and recreational site; and

Whereas the State of Nevada, under the Boulder Canyon Project Act, and contracts relating thereto, is allotted 18 percent of the firm horsepower developed at the Federal powerhouse at Boulder Dam for use in the State of Nevada; and

Whereas it will be essential for the State of Nevada to make available an ample water supply for industries desiring to contract for the use of such State power in the State of Nevada; and

Whereas the subsurface and the artesian water in the vicinity where such power would be used is inadequate for such industries, and it will, therefore, be necessary to pump water from Lake Mead; and

Whereas the only economical and suitable area on the margin of Lake Mead from which to pump said water from Las Vegas area is within the area described in said Senate bill No. 2; and

Whereas there is a wash extending from the Las Vegas area down to and into Lake Mead, formerly extending into the Colorado River; and

Whereas the proposed pipe line for the supply of such water has been surveyed by this State down this wash to the waters of Lake Mead that are backed up into the Las Vegas wash, the water backed up into the wash forming a narrow inlet extending several miles in a northerly direction from the main body of Lake Mead; and

Whereas the State desires, at its own expense, to develop a park and recreational site on the banks of this inlet for the benefit and pleasure, in particular, of the citizens of the State of Nevada; and

Whereas the National Park Service is now actively developing an area on the westerly end of said Lake Mead, some 10 or 15 miles distant from the Las Vegas inlet, for the general accommodation, benefit, and pleasure of tourists and all who may visit Boulder, adjacent to such development; and

Whereas a general burden is thrown upon the National Park Service to develop an enormous area surrounding Lake Mead, which services will require many years for even partial consummation; and

Whereas the State of Nevada has surveyed a road down said wash to the proposed park and recreational site and is prepared and is desirous of undertaking the development of such area immediately: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of Nevada, That the State of Nevada, acting through its Governor and its legislature, unqualifiedly endorses said Senate bill No. 2 herein referred to, and respectfully petitions the Congress of the United States to enact such bill as expeditiously as possible; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Nevada be directed to transmit duly certified copies of this resolution to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each of our Senators, and to our Congressman in Washington.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

House Concurrent Resolution 7

Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to enact such legislation that will enable our farmers and stockmen to be self-sustaining and able to repossess their homes and property

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-sixth Legislative Session of the State of South Dakota (the senate concurring):

Whereas the farmers and stockmen of South Dakota have found it advisable and necessary in the past to accept seed and feed loans from the Federal Government; and

Whereas many of such farmers and stockmen, because of crop failures caused by drought and insect plagues, have been unable to pay such loans; and

Whereas because of accumulating interest such farmers and stockmen are becoming involved to such an extent that recovery is impossible: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of South Dakota (the senate concurring), That we do hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact legislation by which all Federal claims by virtue of seed and feed loans in South Dakota will be canceled, to the end that our farmers may become secure and self-sustaining in possession of their homes and property; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

House Concurrent Resolution 8

Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to appropriate funds under Farm Forestry Acts

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of South Dakota (the senate concurring):

Whereas windbreaks and shelterbelts composed of trees are of great value to South Dakota agriculture because such tree strips protect crops from destruction by hot winds, prevent removal of topsoil by wind and water erosion, aid in holding snow on the land, in the reduction of evaporation and consequently the conservation of soil moisture; diminish fuel and feed requirements; supply fuel and fence posts; and shelter for game birds and birds that consume crop-destroying insects; and

Whereas the Congress, under section 4 of the Clarke-McNary law (passed 1924), authorized an annual appropriation of \$100,000 to be divided among the States for the distribution of trees at cost among the farmers, of which from \$1,400 to \$2,000 annually (depending on actual congressional appropriation) has been made available to South Dakota for that purpose during the past 4 years; and

Whereas the Congress, under section 5 of said Clarke-McNary law, authorized an annual appropriation of \$100,000 to be divided among the States for the extension of knowledge and information on the best practices of tree culture "to assist farm owners in establishing, improving, and renewing shelterbelts, windbreaks, and other valuable forest growth," under authority of which law the extension service of the South Dakota State College for 3 years has been employing an extension forester to carry on such educational work throughout the State; and

Whereas the Congress, under the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act (Norris-Doxey law of 1937), recognized the importance and value of shelterbelts and farm forests and authorized an annual Federal appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the establishment of such forestry plantations, shelterbelts, and for the extension of educational work, but for which no money has as yet been definitely appropriated; and

Whereas the shelterbelt work under the Prairie States forestry project to date has been carried out wholly as a work-relief measure, which may be discontinued unless Congress decides to make a definite appropriation available under the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That Congress be, and hereby is, memorialized and requested to make the appropriation of the full \$100,000 authorized under each of the sections 4 and 5 of the Clarke-McNary law; and be it further

Resolved, That Congress be, and is hereby, memorialized and requested to make the appropriation of the full \$2,500,000 authorized under the Norris-Doxey Cooperative Farm Forestry Act; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be forwarded by the Governor of the State of South Dakota to the Secretary of State of the United States at Washington, D. C., and to the Vice President of the United States as presiding officer of the United States Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following resolution of the House of Representatives of the

State of North Dakota, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

House Resolution H

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota:

Whereas President Franklin Roosevelt in his message to Congress specifically pointed out the unjust and unfair operation of the present Embargo Act, which prevents the victims of aggressor nations from obtaining the necessary materials and supplies for proper self-defense; and

Whereas with the lifting of the present embargo Loyalist Spain stands ready to buy for cash and provide necessary transportation for large quantities of agricultural products which now constitute the surplus in our country and aggravate the depression here; and

Whereas such sale of surplus commodities will definitely improve the economic position of our farmers while at the same time it will be of incalculable aid to the cause of democracy in Spain and serve to unite democratic nations against the encroachments of undemocratic and dictatorial forms of government which now seek to displace the form of government which we revere: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota hereby memorialize Congress and the President of the United States to take immediate steps in lifting the present unjust and unfair embargo in keeping with the conditions as set forth hereinbefore; and be it also

Resolved, That one copy of this resolution be forwarded to each of the following: The President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt; Vice President John Garner, President of the United States Senate; the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull; Speaker Bankhead, House of Representatives; Senator Lynn J. Frazier; Senator Gerald P. Nye; Congressman William Lemke; Congressman Usher L. Burdick.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 64

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of North Dakota (the house of representatives concurring therein):

Whereas the Federal Government has purchased and is contemplating the purchase of large tracts of land in North Dakota, which lands were the property of private owners, and as such were assessed and taxed with the other property located in the same taxing districts; and

Whereas when such purchases are completed the land can no longer be taxed by the State of North Dakota or its subdivisions; and

Whereas the removal of large tracts of land from the tax rolls of the taxing districts of the State of North Dakota has created a very critical situation in such districts, which are largely dependent upon the property tax for the support of schools and other necessary governmental functions; and

Whereas at the time of such purchases by the Federal Government such lands were encumbered by a debt representing tax levies due annually to pay the principal and interest on bonded indebtedness, as required by section 184 of the constitution of the State of North Dakota; and

Whereas the removal of large tracts of land from the tax rolls through such Federal purchases seriously impairs the value of the contracts represented by outstanding bonds and other evidences of indebtedness issued by the subdivisions in which such lands are located, contrary to section 10 and the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and contrary to section 16 of the constitution of the State of North Dakota; and

Whereas in some instances the areas left in private hands are insufficient to pay outstanding indebtedness of the taxing districts; and

Whereas it is unjust and inequitable that the remaining property owners in such taxing districts be compelled to pay the whole of such outstanding indebtedness: Be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota, do petition and memorialize the Congress of the United States to provide funds for the payment of such proportion of the outstanding indebtedness of the taxing districts in which the Federal Government has made or will make such land purchases in the proportion that the value of such land so purchased bears to the valuation of the entire taxing district; be it further

Resolved, That copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and each of the United States Senators and Congressmen from the State of North Dakota.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

House Joint Memorial 4

Whereas there has been introduced in the Congress of the United States a bill (H. R. 2—S. 3), known as the General Welfare Act of 1939; and

Whereas the bill has the threefold purpose of—

1. Providing security for the aged, giving recognition of our debt of gratitude to them; and
2. Eliminating the many million men and women past 60 years of age from competition with the younger men and women seeking an honest job to make an honest living; and
3. Stimulating industry with a vast new purchasing power that will so increase business activity that our relief problem will largely disappear: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Thirty-second General Assembly of the State of Colorado (the senate concurring herein), That the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully memorialized and urged to consider the said General Welfare Act of 1939, and that copies of this memorial be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the Senators and Representatives of the State of Colorado in the Congress of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Senate Joint Memorial 5

Whereas the State of New Mexico, conscious of its Hispanic background and its linguistic and cultural ties with Latin America, has signified its intention to commemorate in 1940 the four hundredth anniversary of the exploration of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, first European to traverse the southwestern portion of the United States now included in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Colorado; and

Whereas during the last 6 years the people of the United States, under the leadership of President Roosevelt, have sought to bring about a closer relationship among all the Americas; and

Whereas the League of the United Latin American Citizens (Lulac), Council No. 90, of Denver, Colo., is vitally interested in securing the moral support of the State of Colorado for the purposes of this memorial; and

Whereas the State of New Mexico, recognizing the priceless heritage of 400 years under the flags of Spain, Mexico, and the United States, is planning to commemorate the four-hundredth anniversary of these friendly relationships with the Cuarto Centennial Celebration: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Thirty-Second General Assembly of the State of Colorado (the house of representatives concurring herein), That the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully memorialized and urged to give every consideration to the said Coronado Cuarto Centennial Celebration when the same is presented for consideration; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of the State of Colorado in the Congress of the United States be requested to take such necessary steps as will insure full consideration of the aforesaid Cuarto Centennial Celebration upon its presentation to the Congress of the United States; and that copies of this memorial be forwarded forthwith to the President of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to the Senators and Representatives of the State of Colorado.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

House Joint Memorial 2

House joint memorial memorializing Congress of the United States to immediately consider the General Welfare Act

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Wyoming (the senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized as follows:

Whereas the age limits of employment are constantly getting lower and the problem of our aged citizens is becoming more burdensome; and

Whereas the need for a satisfactory national old-age pension program is becoming more evident: Be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-Fifth Legislature of the State of Wyoming (the senate concurring), That we hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to immediately consider the General Welfare Act with a view of increasing the amount of old-age benefits.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, pertaining to any proposed extension in the State of New Mexico of the Navajo Indian Reservation, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

(See joint resolution printed in full when presented today by Mr. HATCH.)

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, requesting assistance to the beet-sugar industry in Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See joint memorial printed in full when presented today by Mr. MURRAY.)

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, favoring the adoption of the so-called Townsend recovery plan, and for benefits to be paid to all persons over 60 years of age, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

(See joint memorial printed in full when presented today by Mr. MURRAY.)

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the petition of San Joaquin County (Calif.) Industrial Union Council, favoring an adequate appropriation for the National Labor Relations Board, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the Bulgarian-Macedonian Workers Educational Club, and Star Lodge, No. 351, of the Croatian Fraternal Union of America, both of Detroit; Local Union No. 15, Timber and Sawmill Workers Union, C. I. O., of Marengo, and Local Union No. 398, United Paper Mill Workers, L. I., of Kalamazoo, all in the State of Michigan, favoring the allotment of adequate funds to continue the work of the subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor investigating violations of civil liberties, etc., which were referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by members of the crew of the steamship *Harry F. Sinclair, Jr.*, protesting against amendment of the National Labor Relations Act, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the executive board of the Ohio General Welfare Association, Columbus, Ohio, favoring the enactment of House bill 11, a general-welfare bill providing old-age assistance, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate the petition of the Federal Grand Jury Association of New York City, favoring the enactment of legislation to deport all aliens on relief who have resided in the United States for a period of 3 years or more and have not yet taken out first naturalization papers, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also laid before the Senate the petition of Mrs. Emma L. Hopping and sundry other citizens of Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y., favoring the enactment of legislation to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by Division No. 597, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in the State of Missouri, protesting against the enactment of legislation to regulate the mileage of train-service employees, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the house of delegates of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., expressing appreciation for the enactment of recent legislation authorizing the construction of a new building for the Army Medical Library and Museum, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by United Association, Local No. 484, of Ventura, Calif., favoring the allocation to Pacific coast shipyards of 40 percent of the gross tonnage of vessels to be constructed, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CAPPER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Calvert and Fredonia, Kans., praying for adoption by the United States of a policy of nonparticipation in foreign aggression and the discontinuance of shipments of war supplies to Japan, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. GIBSON presented a petition, numerous signed, of sundry citizens of Rutland, Vt., praying that the United States adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in existing law and extend the law so as to include civil as well as international conflicts, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. TYDINGS presented a petition of sundry citizens of the States of Maryland and Virginia, relative to changes in the marine law regarding the regulation of both sail and power boats, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of the State of Maryland, praying that the United States adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in existing law and extend the law so as to include civil as well as international conflicts, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BYRNES presented the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Concurrent resolution requesting the Congress of the United States to provide sufficient relief funds to stricken farmers in Marion, Horry, Barnwell, Clarendon, and other counties to relieve such condition

Whereas during the year 1938 hundreds of farm families in Marion, Horry, Barnwell, Clarendon, and other counties received severe and disastrous destruction of their crops from the effects of hail and wind storms; and

Whereas in many instances such farmers were impoverished to the extent that, unless some aid or relief be given them, their homes will be lost; and

Whereas in the past the Government of these United States has often aided and rehabilitated people in various sections of the Nation suffering from impoverishing disasters; and

Whereas in the minds of the thinking citizens of this State, the Government of the United States would be warranted in extending relief to our people who have been stricken as aforesaid, and especially so in view of the fact that the Government saw fit to regulate the extent of crops planted by the farmers of this State: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That the Congress of these United States be, and it is hereby, requested to provide national legislation for the reimbursement to the farmers of Marion, Horry, Barnwell, Clarendon, and other counties for crops destroyed by hail and wind storms during the year 1938 in an amount sufficient to relieve such condition; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to each Member of Congress from the State of South Carolina and to the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States and to the Clerk of the Senate of the United States.

Mr. HATCH presented the following joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

House Joint Memorial 1

Joint memorial of the State of New Mexico and the fourteenth legislature thereof to the President and the Congress of the United States of America, pertaining to any proposed extension in the State of New Mexico of the Navajo Indian Reservation

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, That—

Whereas the further extension of the Navajo Indian Reservation within the boundaries of the State of New Mexico, and the purchase or condemnation of lands for that purpose by the United States Government within the State of New Mexico would result in permanent and irreparable injury to the people of the State of New Mexico and to the State for the following reasons, to wit:

(1) The ownership of such land by the United States of America would seriously injure the State of New Mexico in its revenues by removing such lands from the tax rolls of the State.

(2) Ownership of such lands by the United States of America would at once remove from the tax rolls of San Juan County \$389,304 and will result in the impoverishment of San Juan County in the State of New Mexico to such an extent as will greatly hamper it in functioning as a component part of the government of the State of New Mexico, and will greatly hamper the State officials and county officers of said San Juan County in the administration of the civil and criminal laws of the State.

(3) The oil and other mineral resources of the State are proposed to be placed within such Indian reservation, which has been and is being developed sufficiently to determine the existence of such minerals in the area, and is at present far from a state of full development, and offers a present and future potential revenue to the State of New Mexico from this source. The entire school system of the State to a very large extent depends upon oil and mineral revenue and any action which would deprive the State of the oil and mineral resources of the area would reduce the efficiency of the State school system to that extent and would deprive the county of San Juan, a governmental agency of the State, of considerable revenue, reasonably to be expected from the future development of mineral resources of the area.

(4) Since for more than one-half a century the cattlemen and sheepmen of northwestern New Mexico have used this area for a winter range for their cattle and sheep when, on account of the severe winter and deep snows prevalent in other areas of the State, it has been impossible for those engaged in this industry to pursue

the same without the advantage of the grazing afforded by the area contemplated as an addition to the Navajo Indian Reservation, and such addition would, therefore, injure and destroy to a very large extent the cattle and sheep industries of the northwestern area of the State, to the permanent injury of the industries and to the State in the matter of its revenues and especially to the county of San Juan and the business interests of the county largely supported from this source.

(5) The agricultural and irrigation districts of the county of San Juan and adjoining sections in Sandoval County, McKinley County, and Valencia County would be permanently injured in that a large portion of the agricultural products of the irrigated districts is fed for cattle and sheep and other livestock which market furnished by livestock on the proposed extension area would be wholly destroyed, resulting in the impoverishment of many of our citizens.

(6) The future economic welfare of the Navajo Indians upon the reservation and the whites in San Juan County, Sandoval County, McKinley County, and Valencia County depends to a very large extent upon irrigation projects and the future development thereof, which would add several hundred thousand acres of farm land, both on and off the present reservation, the development of which unhampered by a change of the boundary of the reservation would enable both the Indians and whites to attain greater prosperity and a better standard of living, and materially add to the future revenues of the counties hereinbefore mentioned and the State of New Mexico: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States of America and the Congress of the United States of America be, and the same are, very respectfully memorialized and petitioned in the name of the State of New Mexico and of the fourteenth legislature thereof, to prevent the passage of any measure which would extend the boundaries of the Navajo Indian Reservation within the boundaries of the State of New Mexico; and be it

Resolved further, That a certified copy hereof under the great seal of the State of New Mexico be forwarded to His Excellency the Right Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America; and be it

Resolved further, That a copy hereof certified under the great seal of the State of New Mexico be forwarded to the Right Honorable John Nance Garner, Vice President of the United States of America, for presentation through the proper channels to the Senate of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of this resolution under the great seal of the State of New Mexico be forwarded to the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States of America for presentation through the proper channels to the House of Representatives of the United States of America; and be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of this resolution under the great seal of the State of New Mexico be forwarded to the Honorable CARL A. HATCH, United States Senator from New Mexico, and to the Honorable DENNIS CHAVEZ, United States Senator from New Mexico, and to the Honorable JOHN J. DEMPSEY, Member of the House of Representatives from the State of New Mexico.

Mr. MURRAY presented the following joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Memorial to the Congress of the United States of America requesting it to assist the beet-sugar industry in Montana

Whereas only 29.5 percent of domestic sugar sales are allotted to domestic producers at present. Cuba has practically the same amount and our insular possessions 41.5 percent. American producers are rightfully entitled to all of the domestic market that they are able to supply; and

Whereas the import quotas of raw sugar as set at the present time have brought the farmers, the workers in the beet-sugar factories, and the laborers in the beet fields in direct competition with the poorly paid labor in the sugar-producing territories outside of continental United States; such competition has the direct result of lowering the standard of living of these farmers and laborers to a level incompatible with the American way of life; and

Whereas sugar beets can be effectively grown at a reasonable profit in this State and there is no food more valuable to the consumer in nutritive worth even at a much higher price than at present; and

Whereas the production of sugar beets provides employment at good wages for many times as many workers as the same acreage of other crops adapted to this latitude, and any control of the expansion of sugar-beet acreage means more unemployment and more relief clients who could otherwise make a living in this industry; and

Whereas there is grave danger that the present policy, if continued, will result in many now employed in this country losing their means of livelihood, thereby further increasing the already tremendous burden of unemployment; and

Whereas our beet growers, if permitted to make a reasonable amount of money, are, due to their higher standard of living, many times better customers for eastern industry as are foreign sugar laborers and planters; and

Whereas an orderly and sound expansion of beet plantings in accordance with the development of suitable land and the building of new factories to take care of the increased production is a reasonable and necessary process to the building up of this State and should be encouraged; and

Whereas the expansion of the domestic production of sugar should be encouraged as a problem of national economy and defense; the acute shortage of sugar during the World War demonstrated our need for a much higher domestic sugar production in time of emergency; and

Whereas because of the high altitude of this region there are practically no substitute crops for sugar beets, and the restriction of the beet industry means the throttling of our agriculture by eliminating the best cultivated crop in a proper rotation for maintaining soil fertility and weed control; and

Whereas the development of profitable agricultural operations is so vital to the business of all of Montana, as well as of the entire United States, and should be given most serious consideration by all individuals and lawmaking bodies; and

Whereas the Beet Growers' Associations of Montana, supported by the Montana Federation of Labor, and Montanans, Inc. (the State chamber of commerce) have given serious and careful consideration to the present sugar quotas, and the above facts have been definitely established: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the prayer of your memorialists, the Twenty-sixth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, that the Congress of the United States should, by proper legislation, right the wrong suffered by the farmers, processors, and wage earners engaged in the growing and manufacturing of beet sugar by immediately raising the domestic sugar quota to permit the unrestricted production of sugar within the continental limits of the United States and to maintain the protective market by quota reductions and adequate tariffs on foreign sugar: Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial, duly authenticated, be sent by the secretary of state to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to each of the Senators and Representatives of Montana in Congress.

Mr. MURRAY also presented the following joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

House Joint Memorial 1

Resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States for the passage of the legislation for the creation and establishment of the Townsend recovery plan, and for benefits to be paid to all persons over the age of 60 years

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Whereas there exists among employers of labor a widespread policy by which persons over 45 years of age willing and anxious to earn their livelihood are deprived of the opportunity of receiving employment, thus placing many such persons in a position of depending either upon friends or relatives or on public charity; and

Whereas many of the persons thus deprived of an opportunity to earn their support are, because of this policy, adopted and enforced by employers of labor, unable to support themselves by means of their own effort; and

Whereas our social and economic welfare demands of the American people as a whole that those who, through no fault of their own, are thus deprived of the opportunity to earn a livelihood, be placed in a condition where their morale be sustained and they be neither indigents or partakers of public charity; and

Whereas the burden of creating and maintaining the social and economic welfare is of greater magnitude than the State of Montana, in common with other States, is able to carry on; and

Whereas there exists not only a widespread demand of persons over 60 years of age for the passage of legislation which will permit them to maintain their self-respect, but there also exists an unusually strong demand of persons under the age of 60 years that those who have pioneered in the building and development of our country be justly and adequately provided for in their declining years: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Montana (the senate concurring), That we do hereby petition the Congress of the United States of America for the passage of the Townsend recovery plan into law, the said plan being deemed just and equitable to all persons over the age of 60 years; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be transmitted by the secretary of state of Montana to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Montana, and they, and each of them, be requested to use all honorable means within their power to bring about the enactment of the Townsend recovery plan into law.

Mr. MURRAY also presented the following joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

House Joint Memorial 3

Memorial to the Congress of the United States of America requesting an investigation of the wrongful destruction, removal, and failure to replace the fairgrounds buildings of the county of Musselshell, and thereafter cause restitution of the same, said buildings having been wrongfully destroyed and removed by authority of the National Park Service.

To the Honorable Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Whereas the National Park Service, under the Secretary of the Interior, having been authorized by the Congress of the United

States to aid the several States and political subdivisions thereof in planning and developing adequate park, parkway, and recreation-area facilities for the people of the United States, set up C. C. C. camps in Montana to aid in developing our State parks; and

Whereas in 1935, under and by virtue of said authority, a C. C. C. camp, designated by the National Park Service as "Roundup Peaks Camp," was established for the purpose of reconstructing the Musselshell County fairgrounds; and

Whereas said camp having been set up, the exhibit building, grandstand, and certain other buildings were torn down, and, in spite of and contrary to the definite assurance and promise to the county of Musselshell of new buildings of superior quality, the C. C. C. camp was removed prior to the construction of any buildings whatsoever; and

Whereas all subsequent efforts of the county of Musselshell to secure replacement of said buildings have been of no avail: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Twenty-sixth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana (the senate and house concurring) does hereby respectfully petition and request the Congress of the United States to cause a thorough investigation to be made of the destruction, removal, and failure to replace the fairgrounds buildings of the county of Musselshell, and thereafter to provide for restitution of said buildings and structures; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be transmitted by the secretary of state of the State of Montana to the Honorable B. K. WHEELER and the Honorable JAMES E. MURRAY, United States Senators, and to the Honorable JAMES F. O'CONNOR, United States Representative of the Second Congressional District of the State of Montana.

Mr. JOHNSON of California presented the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

Senate joint resolution relative to memorializing Congress to amend the California Indian Jurisdictional Act of 1928

Whereas it has come to the attention of this legislature that but half of the tribes and nations of Indians within this State in 1851 and 1852 had signed the 18 treaties forming the basis of the Indian Jurisdictional Act of 1928; and

Whereas nontreaty Indians are at the present time barred from bringing actions in the Court of Claims against the Federal Government on account of the failure of the Government to ratify and keep certain treaties with Indian tribes of California in 1851 and 1852; and

Whereas this legislature is informed and believes that the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs have approved legislation proposed for submission to the Congress of the United States, which legislation contains the nontreaty provisions; and

Whereas new hope and confidence in our fellow men by the Indians of California and the Nation will be encouraged: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Congress of the United States be most respectfully urged to forthwith amend the California Indian Jurisdictional Act of 1928 to provide for nontreaty Indians; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of the State of California in Congress be, and are hereby, urged to put forth their best and united efforts to secure the enactment by Congress of the proposed amendments; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be respectfully transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each of the Senators and Representative of the State of California in Congress, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. JOHNSON of California also presented the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation:

Senate joint resolution relative to memorializing Congress to take such steps as may be necessary and to urge the Secretary of the Interior to name the lake to be created by the construction of the Shasta Dam at Kennett, Shasta County, Calif., "McColl Lake"

Whereas there is now being constructed in California the great Central Valley project, which will bring untold benefits and wealth to the people of California; and

Whereas it is largely due to the untiring efforts of our late beloved Hon. John M. McColl, senator from the fifth district of California, that the Shasta Dam, a part of the Central Valley project, is fast becoming a reality; and

Whereas the thousands of friends of the late Senator John B. McColl are appreciative of the earnest endeavor of the late senator and the fact that he had dedicated his life work to the completion of the Shasta Dam, at Kennett, in Shasta County, Calif., and a great water plan known as the Central Valley project; and

Whereas it is fitting and appropriate that some recognition be given to the untiring effort of our late beloved senator: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Congress of the United States take such

steps as may be necessary and that the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Reclamation are respectfully urged to name the lake which will result from the construction of the Shasta Dam at Kennett, Calif., "McColl Lake"; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Members of the United States Senate, the Members of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Reclamation.

Mr. JOHNSON of California presented the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Senate joint resolution relative to exemption from taxation of bonds issued by governmental agencies and memorializing the President and Congress of the United States to take immediate steps for the termination of the exemption of such securities from taxation

Whereas the exemption from taxation of bonds issued by the Federal, State, and local governments has progressed to such a point that there are now outstanding tax-exempt securities of this character amounting to the aggregate par value of approximately \$45,000,000,000 in 1937, and has now reached a total of approximately \$72,000,000,000; and

Whereas such securities are owned and held by a very small percentage of the population of the country, and there results a great and most unjust disproportion in the bearing of the cost of government as between the owners and holders of various types and classes of property; and

Whereas it is a fundamental principle of government that one group or class should not be favored as are the owners of these tax-exempt securities, and all persons enjoying the order and protection which government affords should share fairly, equally, and equitably in bearing the cost of government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the legislature of this State hereby memorialize the President and Congress of the United States to consider and enact such legislation and to propose such amendment or amendments to the Constitution of the United States as may be found suitable and appropriate effectively to prevent the further exemption from taxation of any and all bonds and other evidences of indebtedness issued by the Federal, State, and local governments, to the fullest extent that the President and the Congress may have power so to do, and that the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives from California are hereby urged and requested to use all honorable means in furtherance of the consideration and enactment of such legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forthwith transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Members of the House and Senate from the State of California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California also presented the following joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of California, which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

Senate joint resolution relative to the memorialization of the President and the Congress of the United States for the protection, use, and development of the natural resources of the State of California

Whereas Nature has bestowed upon the State of California a priceless heritage of natural resources of soil, water, forests, minerals, forage, game animals, birds, fish, and scenic and recreational attractions; and

Whereas these natural resources are vital to the permanence and future growth and prosperity of the basic industries of the State and to the welfare and happiness of its citizens; and

Whereas the protection and wise use of our valuable natural resources is the responsibility of the Federal and State Governments, and the civic duty of all our people; and

Whereas large areas of California's important watersheds, forests, grazing and mineral lands, fishing streams and lakes, wildlife ranges, free public playgrounds, and scenic features are found within the national forests in the State; and

Whereas there is pending national legislation which will create a new national park in the Middle and South Fork of Kings River that will remove large water and other natural resources from development and use by adjacent dependent communities; and

Whereas these national-forest resources are protected and managed for the benefit of all our citizens and the permanence of our industries, and are open at all times to full utilization and economic development: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the State of California through its legislature hereby memorializes and petitions the President and the Congress of the United States that all national forest lands in the Middle and South Fork of Kings River and their valuable natural resources be permanently retained in national-forest status under the protection and administration of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, where they will be perpetually open, as needed, to all measures, developments, and activities necessary for the full use, regulation, and control of the land and the resources thereof; and be it further

Provided, That this resolution is not to be construed as any criticism of the National Park Service or as evidence of any lack of appreciation of the aid given this State by the Federal Government in

respect to flood control and the construction of irrigation dams; and be it further

Provided, That this petition is not to be interpreted as manifesting a lack of sympathy on the part of this legislature with the basic objective of the Federal Government to provide for the perpetual protection of national-forest lands in the Middle and South Fork of Kings River as a protected wilderness for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations; and be it further

Resolved, That the State of California through its legislature hereby memorializes and petitions the President and the Congress of the United States that any contemplated further extension to Yosemite National Park be deferred until some plan is evolved to compensate adequately the counties for the resulting loss of tax revenue; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate is hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and to Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives and to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief of the Forest Service.

Senate joint resolution relative to memorializing the Congress of the United States to refuse enactment of legislation which would becloud the sovereign rights of the State of California in its submerged lands

Whereas upon the formation of the United States of America, the States, as independent sovereignties, reserved to themselves all the right, title, and interest in and to the submerged lands and tidelands bordering upon their respective territories and, with the expenditure of public funds, have devoted such lands to harbor developments and other State purposes, or through grants or arrangements made with their municipalities and public agencies and with their citizens have devoted said lands to other public and private uses, and such sovereign rights of the States have never heretofore been questioned; and

Whereas legislation has been introduced in the Congress of the United States, particularly Senate Joint Resolution No. 24, introduced by the Honorable United States Senator GERALD P. NYE, wherein it is asserted that the Federal Government possesses the title to or holds an interest in submerged lands and tidelands bordering upon the various States of the Union, and it is proposed to direct the Attorney General of the United States to institute legal actions in the courts to litigate such asserted titles or interests; and

Whereas any such litigation will becloud the rights and title of the respective States, prejudice their progress in developing such lands for State and local uses, both public and private, endanger existing investments and impair future financing of local projects on such lands, and the enactment of such legislation is, in the opinion of this legislature, undesirable and contrary to the public interests: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully urges and petitions the Congress of the United States to refuse enactment of either Senate Joint Resolution No. 24 or any other bill or resolution which may similarly seek to establish the asserted claim of the Federal Government to any title or interest in such submerged lands or tidelands of the State of California, other than such lands which may have been heretofore expressly granted it by this State or under its authority; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate be, and he hereby is, directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Vice President, and to the Senators and Representatives of the State of California in the Congress.

INVESTIGATION OF RAILROADS, HOLDING COMPANIES, AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES—REPORT FILED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WHEELER and Mr. TRUMAN, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, under the order of the Senate of the 9th instant, on February 10, 1939, during adjournment of the Senate, submitted a report, pursuant to Senate Resolution 71, Seventy-fourth Congress, relative to the fallibility of auditor's certificates, inadequacy of Price, Waterhouse & Co.'s certificate to Missouri Pacific stockholders, which was ordered to be printed (Rept. No. 25, pt. 3).

VIOLATIONS OF FREE SPEECH AND RIGHTS OF LABOR (REPT. NO. 6, PT. 2)

Mr. LA FOLLETTE, from the Committee on Education and Labor, submitted, pursuant to Senate Resolution 266, Seventy-fourth Congress, one of a series of final reports of the subcommittee of that committee investigating violations of civil liberties, etc., relating to private police systems, which was ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CONNALLY:

S. 1302. A bill to make permanently effective the act entitled "An act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in petroleum and its products by prohibiting the shipment in such

commerce of petroleum and its products produced in violation of State law, and for other purposes," approved February 22, 1935, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SMITH:

S. 1303. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to cotton; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 1304. A bill to permit the Seminole Nation or Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma to sue in the United States courts for certain oil rights claimed by them; conferring jurisdiction upon the United States courts to hear, determine, and render judgment in any such suits; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

(Mr. THOMAS of Utah (for himself and Mr. HARRISON) introduced Senate bill 1305, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

S. 1306. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REED:

S. 1307. A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to grant a revocable license to the Union Pacific Railroad Co. to maintain certain railroad trackage on the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. BILBO:

S. 1308. A bill for the relief of J. M. Swinney; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1309. A bill to prohibit the marriage in any Territory or possession of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, of any white person and any Negro, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHEELER:

S. 1310. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

S. 1311. A bill for the relief of Edward Miller; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LOGAN:

S. 1312. A bill to regulate the hours of duty in the Federal service, and for other purposes;

S. 1313. A bill establishing a 5-day workweek in the Federal service, and for other purposes; and

S. 1314. A bill to provide for the hearing and disposition of employee appeals from discriminatory treatment by superiors in the Federal service; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 1315. A bill for the relief of the Corbitt Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1316. A bill authorizing the appointment of John Sneed Adams as a second lieutenant in the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1317. A bill granting a pension to Sopronia Page; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BYRNES:

S. 1318. A bill relating to the exclusion of certain deposits in determining the assessment base of banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 1319. A bill for the relief of Anne S. Russell, Lottibelle S. Cain, and Gladys O. Britt; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1320. A bill granting an increase of pension to Maribel Williams Croft; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ELLENDER:

S. 1321. A bill for the relief of Andrew N. Dartsup; and S. 1322. A bill for the relief of Dorothy Clair Hester, daughter of E. R. Hester; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1323. A bill to amend section 40 of the United States Employees' Compensation Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

S. 1324. A bill providing for the securing of certain information with respect to aliens by census enumerators taking the regular decennial censuses; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MALONEY:

S. 1325. A bill to increase annual payments to State and Territorial homes for veterans; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1326. A bill for the relief of Janet Hendel, nee Judith Shapiro;

S. 1327. A bill to extend further time for naturalization to alien veterans of the World War under the act approved May 25, 1932 (47 Stat. 165), to extend the same privileges to certain veterans of countries allied with the United States during the World War, and for other purposes; and

S. 1328. A bill for the relief of Lena Hendel, nee Lena Goldberg; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. GIBSON:

S. 1329. A bill for the relief of widows of certain Reserve officers of the Army who died while serving with the Civilian Conservation Corps; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1330. A bill authorizing the naturalization of Mariano S. Sulit and Estela Romualdez Sulit; to the Committee on Immigration.

S. 1331. A bill for the relief of families of Reserve officers of the Army who die while on active duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McNARY:

S. 1332. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, with respect to orders and marketing agreements for hops; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 1333. A bill to amend paragraph 757 of the Revenue Act of 1930 to increase duty on filberts; and

S. 1334. A bill relating to the surtax on undistributed profits with respect to certain cooperative associations for the taxable years 1936, 1937, and 1938; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1335. A bill relating to the filing of affidavits of prejudice in the District Court for the District of Alaska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1336. A bill granting an increase of pension to Frances A. Harris;

S. 1337. A bill granting an increase of pension to Jessie L. Kilgore; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAPPER:

S. 1338. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charlotte M. Tidswell (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

S. 1339. A bill for the relief of Grace S. Taylor; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 1340. A bill for the relief of Irma Gilham; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1341. A bill to promote the general welfare through the appropriation of funds to assist the States in establishing and developing demonstration centers in adult civic education during a 3-year period; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

S. 1342. A bill granting a pension to William Ravenscroft; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BARBOUR:

S. 1343. A bill to increase the number of National Guard aviation units; and

S. 1344. A bill to provide for organization of one infantry battalion of Negro troops as a part of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1345. A bill to relieve the distress of unemployed persons; to the Special Committee to Investigate Unemployment and Relief.

By Mr. DAVIS:

S. 1346. A bill making the 12th day of October in each year a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1347. A bill granting a pension to Fanny L. Appleby;

S. 1348. A bill granting a pension to Lillian F. Plummer; and

S. 1349. A bill granting a pension to Henrietta V. W. Owen; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MEAD:

S. 1350. A bill to fix the compensation of substitute employees in the Postal Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. SHIPSTEAD:

S. J. Res. 65. A joint resolution relating to deficiency judgments against borrowers from Federal land banks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. FRAZIER (for himself and Mr. GURNEY):

S. J. Res. 66. A joint resolution making provisions for the refund of the processing tax on hogs marketed for slaughter by the raisers and producers who in fact bore all or part of the burden of such tax; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(Mr. THOMAS of Utah introduced Senate joint resolution 67, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and appears under a separate heading.)

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] and myself, I introduce a bill for reference to the Committee on Education and Labor. A companion bill has already been introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. LARRABEE, chairman of the Committee on Education of that body. I also ask, in order that I may not detain the Senate now, that a statement prepared by me and a summary of the provisions of the bill be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and referred as requested by the Senator from Utah, and, without objection, the statements will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1305) to promote the general welfare through appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in providing more effective programs of public education was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The statements presented by Mr. THOMAS of Utah are as follows:

One of the matters pending before the Senate when it adjourned last year was the question of a permanent policy with regard to Federal aid to education. The Committee on Education and Labor of the Senate has devoted much time to this question in recent years.

At the beginning of the Seventy-fifth Congress the committee had before it the bill introduced by the Senator from Mississippi and former Senator Black, of Alabama. After extensive hearings the bill was reported favorably and placed on the calendar.

Shortly after, the President requested a special Advisory Committee on Education to consider and report on the whole subject of Federal relations to education. The President's committee included a number of eminent educators, officials representing several of the Government departments, and other prominent citizens from various walks of life. The members of the President's committee gave generously of their time, made a careful investigation, and eventually brought in a comprehensive report, which was transmitted to Congress in February 1933. Copies of the report are available to Senators who are interested in the subject.

After consulting with representatives of the President's committee and others conversant with its recommendations, the Senator from Mississippi and I had drafted a substitute bill which was based largely on the recommendations of the President's committee. The substitute was approved by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor and was brought before the Senate. The substitute was discussed by the Senate to some extent, but could not be brought to a vote prior to adjournment. At the close of the session it was agreed that the bill would be revised and reintroduced for consideration at this time.

Meanwhile the bill as previously introduced has been the subject of intensive discussion by citizens all over the country and by most of the groups and organizations interested in public education. Many suggestions for revision were the result of this discussion.

The suggestions for revision have been carefully considered and the bill has been thoroughly redrafted. We are introducing the new bill today, and it is anticipated that the committee will begin consideration of the bill at an early date.

The total appropriations authorized by the bill would begin during the next fiscal year at approximately \$75,000,000, increasing to about \$208,000,000 the sixth year. The bill contains a number of titles and parts which cover in general the same subjects as those included in the substitute bill of last year. The new bill, however, is entirely self-contained. It makes no change in any other laws relating to Federal aid for education, such as the vocational education laws.

The purpose of the bill, as set forth in the general statement of policy with which it begins, is to assist in equalizing educational opportunities without Federal control over the educational policies of States and localities. The administrative features of the bill have been given careful attention with this purpose in mind. Every effort has been made to avoid any necessity or even occasion for the intervention of Federal administrative officials. After the States have accepted the act, or the various parts, which are separable, and have complied with a limited number of specific provisions, the United States Commissioner of Education is directed to certify payment of the grants. He is not directed or authorized to approve or disapprove any plans of the States for the expenditure of the funds. He is, however, required to audit the expenditures after they are made and to make an annual report setting forth in detail the extent to which each of the States has accomplished the equalization of educational opportunity in comparison with previous years.

The bill provides for the apportionment of the larger part of the fund among the States on an equalization basis, using the financial ability of the respective States as determined by the Treasury Department and the number of children of school age in each State as determined by the Census Bureau. The objective of the bill is to put funds where they are needed, and only where they are needed. The apportionment procedure has been made as simple and certain in its operation as possible. No discretion over apportionment is vested in the Commissioner of Education.

As many Senators know, some controversy arose over the provisions of the former bill with respect to the availability of funds for certain services, including scholarships, which the States might choose to make available to children, including children attending sectarian and other private schools. The controverted provisions of the former bill have been eliminated entirely from the present bill and the problem is dealt with in a different way. No provision is made for the payment of scholarships for children either in public or in private schools in view of probable continuance of the student aid program of the National Youth Administration.

The bill as a whole presents a comprehensive program. It provides for a series of Federal grants to the States, including grants for the operating expenses of public elementary and secondary schools, for improved preparation of teachers, for the construction of school buildings, especially in connection with the reorganization of school districts, for the administration of State departments of education, for adult education, and for rural library service. In addition, there is provision for educational research and demonstrations, for the administrative expenses of the Office of Education, and for the education of children residing on the various Federal reservations throughout the country. As many Senators know, children residing on tax-free Federal lands are frequently admitted to public schools only on payment of tuition, and in some cases have no opportunity at all to attend public schools.

The provisions of the bill have been carefully related to each other to form a unified and integrated proposal. The program provides means by which Federal aid can be so applied as to improve education at the crucial points where it is most in need of improvement. Moreover, the entire program has been constructed with the utmost respect for, and a desire to make more secure, the autonomy of the States and localities in the administration of their schools and the determination of their educational programs.

It is in keeping with the necessities of the times that we turn to Federal aid for education. It is in keeping with the evolving theory of cooperation between the States and the Nation that we today justify that aid. It is in keeping with the meaning of American citizenship and the relation of that citizenship to the theory that education is basic in American democracy that we extend now the cooperative spirit and justify Federal aid on the score that all persons born in the United States shall have an equal opportunity in the attainment of the fundamentals of education.

Education is the path democracy treads. Propaganda is the way of the dictator and dictatorships. And there is a vast difference. Shall the people learn the truth, be free to discover it, to express it, and to use it, or shall they just be given what is for their good? Thoughtful American citizens demand the first. He who would destroy democracy in America will picture as attractive the second. Equality of educational opportunity offers democracy's greatest chance.

SUMMARY OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE PROPOSED FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION ACT OF 1939

A bill (S. 1305) to promote the general welfare through appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in providing more effective programs of public education.

The primary purpose of the bill, as stated in section 1, is "to assist in equalizing educational opportunities, among and within the States, insofar as the grants in aid to the States herein authorized will permit, without Federal control over educational policies of States and localities. The provisions of this act shall, therefore, be so construed as to maintain local and State initiative and responsibility in the conduct of education and to reserve explicitly to the States and their local subdivisions the administration of schools, including institutions for the preparation of teachers, the control over the processes of education, the control and determination of curricula of the schools, the methods of instruction to be employed in them, the selection of personnel employed by the State and its agencies and local school jurisdictions, and insofar as consistent with the purposes for which funds are made available under this

act the determination of the best uses of the funds appropriated under this act."

Appropriations are authorized by the bill for a period of 6 years, beginning in the next fiscal year and continuing through the fiscal year 1945. The appropriations authorized by the various titles and parts of the bill are as follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year					
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Title I. Grants to States for the Improvement of Public Elementary and Secondary schools:						
Part 1. General Federal Aid.....	40.0	60.0	80.0	100.0	120.0	140.0
Part 2. Improved Teacher Preparation.....	2.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Part 3. Construction of School Buildings.....	20.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Part 4. Administration of State Departments of Education.....	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Title II. Grants to States for Adult Education.....	5.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Title III. Grants to States for Rural Library Service.....	2.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Title IV. Grants for Cooperative Educational Research and Demonstrations, and for Administration.....	2.19	3.375	4.26	4.86	5.46	6.06
Title V. Education of Children Residing on Federal Reservations and at Foreign Stations.....	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total appropriations authorized.....	75.19	115.875	146.26	166.86	187.46	208.06

The respective titles and parts of the bill may be summarized as follows:

Title I, part 1. General Federal aid

Authorizes grants to the States beginning at \$40,000,000 and increasing to \$140,000,000 per year, ending in 1945, for the current operating and maintenance expenses of public elementary and secondary schools.

Amounts appropriated are to be apportioned among the States by the Commissioner of Education in accordance with indexes of financial need. Procedure for computing an index of financial need for each State is specified in the bill, using statistics of educational load based on the number of children of school age in each State and an index of the financial ability of each State with respect to the support of public education, such index of financial ability to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and certified to the Commissioner of Education. No discretion over apportionment is vested in the Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Education is required to report annually on the extent to which each State has accomplished the equalization of educational opportunity in comparison with previous years.

Title I, part 2. Improved teacher preparation

Authorizes grants to the States beginning at \$2,000,000 and increasing to \$6,000,000 per year, ending in 1945, for the current operating and maintenance expenses of public institutions preparing teachers and other educational personnel.

Grants under this part are apportioned among the States proportionately to those under part 1.

Title I, part 3. Construction of school buildings

Authorizes grants to the States beginning at \$20,000,000 and continuing at \$30,000,000 per year through the fiscal year 1945 for the construction, improvement, and equipment of public-school buildings, primarily in connection with reorganization of administrative units and attendance areas. Grants under this part are apportioned among the States proportionately to those under part 1 and may be used for up to 50 percent of the cost of school-building projects, except projects in school districts entirely without public-owned school buildings in 1938, in which districts up to 90 percent may be paid from the Federal grants.

State educational authorities are required to review plans for building projects and certify approved projects to the Commissioner of Education, who in turn certifies projects for payment by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Title I, part 4. Administration of State departments of education

Authorizes grants to the States beginning at \$1,000,000 and increasing to \$2,000,000 per year, ending in 1945, for the salaries of employees and other current operating and maintenance expenses of State departments of education.

From the amounts appropriated, \$5,000 is apportioned annually to each State and the remainder is apportioned among the States proportionately to the grants under part 1.

Reports are required concerning the duties, manner of selection, qualifications, tenure, and experience of employees of the State department of education.

Disapproval of any appointment in any State department of education by any Federal official is specifically forbidden.

Title I, part 5. Provisions applicable generally

In order to qualify for payment of funds under any part, States are required through their legislatures to accept the provisions re-

lating to such funds, to provide for their custody and disbursement, and to provide for auditing and reports. In States maintaining separate schools for separate races, a just and equitable apportionment of the Federal grants is required. States accepting the grants for school buildings are required to provide for the payment of prevailing wage rates on the building projects. States accepting the grants for State department administration are required to provide by law a system for the appointment and tenure of personnel upon the basis of merit and efficiency.

States accepting the general aid for elementary and secondary schools are required to provide a plan, either through their legislatures or through their educational authorities if the legislatures so direct, of apportioning the funds among local school jurisdictions in such manner as to assist effectively in equalizing educational opportunity in public schools within the State.

States accepting Federal aid for public schools, teacher preparation, and State departments of education, are eligible to receive such aid only if they maintain State appropriations for the same purposes at not less than the amounts provided in 1938.

Provision is made for payments to the States by the Secretary of the Treasury on certificate by the Commissioner of Education. The Commissioner is required to audit expenditure of the funds and is authorized to withhold funds in case of illegal expenditure. Payment of funds may be suspended for specified reasons after notice and hearing.

Title II. Grants to States for adult education

Authorizes grants to the States beginning at \$5,000,000 and increasing to \$15,000,000 per year, ending in 1945, for current operating expenses of public adult educational services, including the teaching of illiterates, citizenship classes for aliens, workers' education, facilities for self-education, and other adult educational services. The grants are apportioned among the States in proportion to their respective populations 20 years of age and older.

State acceptance provisions and provisions for payment and auditing are similar to those of title I.

The grants are to be administered in each State by its designated State adult educational authority, which may be the chief State school officer or any appropriate existing board provided for by State law. The State adult educational authority is required to consult with a council representative of each major type of adult educational activity or service in the State, rural and urban.

Title III. Grants to States for rural library service

Authorizes grants to the States beginning at \$2,000,000 and increasing to \$6,000,000 per year, ending in 1945, for the current operating and maintenance expenses of public-library services primarily for rural inhabitants of the various States. The grants are apportioned among the States in proportion to their respective numbers of rural inhabitants.

State acceptance provisions and provisions for payment and auditing are similar to those of title I.

The grants are to be administered in each State by its designated State library administrative agency, which may be the State library board, a State library, a State department of education, including a library division, or similar agency. The State library administrative agency is required to prepare and file with the United States Commissioner of Education a plan for apportioning or disbursing the funds in such manner as will effectively lessen inequalities of opportunity for library service.

Title IV. Grants for cooperative educational research and demonstrations, and for administration

Authorizes the appropriation for the purposes of the title of 3 percent of the amounts authorized under titles I, II, III, and V, equivalent to an authorization beginning at \$2,190,000 and increasing to \$6,060,000 the sixth and last year.

Sixty percent of the amounts appropriated under the title would be available for expenditure for cooperative educational surveys, research, and demonstrations under the direction of State departments of education, colleges and universities, and other nonprofit institutions and agencies. Not less than 30 percent of the amount appropriated under the title must be expended under the direction of State departments of education, and not less than \$5,000 must be allocated for expenditure each year in each State. The extent of matching by State, local, and private funds is to be determined by joint agreement.

Forty percent of the amounts appropriated under the title would be available for direct expenditure by the Commissioner of Education for assistance in cooperative undertakings, for research, survey, planning, and demonstration activities, for advisory services, for services necessary to the administration of the act, and for compiling, preparing, and publishing reports required by the act.

Title V. Education of children residing on Federal reservations and at foreign stations

This title would make provision for the education of the only children in the United States not now entitled by law to public-school facilities, namely, certain children residing on Federal reservations and at foreign stations.

The policy of the United States is declared to be to make such provision as may be necessary for the education of such children, the education to be comparable to the education provided in public schools and to be provided through use by cooperative agreement of existing public-school facilities, so far as feasible. Appropriations necessary for the purpose, not to exceed \$3,000,000 per year, are authorized.

Appropriations are to be administered by the Commissioner of Education, who is given authority to enter into agreements and

make allotments. He is required to consult with an advisory committee made up of representatives designated by the several departments and agencies in which need exists for educational services for children living on reservations.

The amounts appropriated under the title would not be available for the children of Indians, who are now provided for, or for expenditure in the Panama Canal Zone, which now has a system of schools supported by Federal appropriations.

Title VI. General and miscellaneous provisions

Provides in general that the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam shall receive the benefits of the act in the same manner as the States. Makes special exceptions and provisions with respect to such areas where necessary.

Defines a "minority racial group" as any racial group constituting a minority of the population of the United States and for which separate schools are required by law in any State. Defines a just and equitable apportionment of the funds as meaning any plan of distribution which results in the expenditure for the benefit of minority racial groups of a proportion of the funds not less than the proportion which such groups bear to the total population of the States affected.

Provides that in carrying on his function, the Commissioner of Education shall secure the advice of a general advisory committee of citizens, to meet not less than twice each year.

Provides for detailed annual reports by the Commissioner of Education showing accurately the status of education in the United States.

Authorizes the Commissioner of Education to make necessary regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Authorizes the President to appoint a special temporary advisory committee in 1943 to report in 1944 with recommendations concerning Federal relations to education. The major purpose of this committee would be to review the experience with the grants authorized in the present bill and to make recommendations for consideration prior to the expiration of the grants in 1945.

AMENDMENT OF NEUTRALITY LAW

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I introduce a joint resolution for printing in the RECORD and reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. I ask also that a statement drawn up by a committee of experts and my own statement, which follows, be printed as part of the RECORD immediately after the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received, printed in the RECORD, and referred as requested by the Senator from Utah, and, without objection, the statements also will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 67) to amend the Neutrality Act was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That section 2 of the Neutrality Act, approved August 31, 1935, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 of this act and he shall thereafter find that the placing of restrictions on the export of certain articles or materials of use in war, in addition to arms, ammunition, and implements of war, from the United States to belligerent States, or to a State wherein civil strife exists, is necessary to promote the security or preserve the peace of the United States, he shall so proclaim, and it shall thereafter be unlawful, except under such limitations and exceptions as the President may prescribe, to export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, such articles or materials from any place in the United States to belligerent states or to any state wherein civil strife exists, named in such proclamation issued under the authority of section 1 of this act, or to any other state for transshipment to, or for the use of, any such belligerent state or any such state wherein civil strife exists."

Sec. 2. Such act is further amended by adding after section 3 the following new section:

"Sec. 3A. Whenever the President shall find that one or more states signatory to a treaty to which the United States is a party is engaged in war with another state in violation of such treaty, he may, with the approval of a majority of each House of Congress, exempt such other state, in whole or in part, from the provisions of any proclamation issued by him under the authority of this act, if such other state is not engaged in war in violation of such treaty. The President may, from time to time, change, modify, or revoke, in whole or in part, any exemption issued by him under the authority of this section."

The statements presented by Mr. THOMAS of Utah are as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS APPOINTED BY THE COMMITTEE FOR CONCERTED PEACE EFFORTS TO STUDY REVISION OF THE NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION

The committee believes that, in such critical times as we now face, it would be unwise to attempt abrogation or radical revision

of the Neutrality Act, or to embark upon a controversial debate as to a policy which might be substituted for it. For this reason only a few and simple changes have been proposed, having in mind the purpose of making possible a workable foreign policy under the statute.

The most essential change required in the act is that it should be made more adaptable to the varying circumstances to which it must apply. In its present rigid form it has worked in favor of states whose policy the American people do not approve and whose actions are contrary to our rights under our treaties and under international law. It is a fact beyond doubt that whatever policy we adopt, and however impartial we may strive to be, we shall aid one side more than the other in any foreign conflict. It seems to us unwise, and even absurd, to have a law which denies to our Government (for the Congress itself cannot, under the act, consistently discriminate between the disputants in a foreign war) the right to hinder an aggressor, or to defend ourselves by measures short of war against a state which is doing injury to the United States in violation of treaty rights or of international law. If our action will in any case aid one party more than the other, we should be free to direct that action against the state which violates law and treaties or does harm to us. As the act now stands, a war-making state can know that our Government is restrained to a limited course of action, and it can therefore shape its own course of action to the disadvantage of the United States. The Neutrality Act should certainly be amended so as to enable us to defend our interests and so as to permit a workable foreign policy.

With this conclusion we believe the vast majority of the American people would agree, for the neutrality legislation has worked to aid states whose course of action was heartily disliked by the people. There is, however, opposition to granting to the one man who happens to be the President the power to declare a state to be a treaty breaker, and to permit discrimination against that one which he may so name. The committee does not enter upon the debate as to whether the President is the authority best fitted to make this decision. The important thing is to permit American foreign policy to be shaped by American rather than by foreign authorities; and if Congress is unwilling to entrust this decision to the President, then it should be changed to permit the decision to be taken with the approval of Congress. This would be a more awkward and dilatory method, but it would mean an important improvement in the act as it now stands; the United States would then be able to use it for our own purposes, instead of having it exploited by other states for their purposes.

The committee therefore recommends four changes, of which the first is the most important.

I

That the following clause be substituted for section 4 of the present act, a clause which has always been questionable, and which would be unnecessary if the proposed substitution were accepted:

"SECTION 4. (a) Whenever the President shall find that one or more of the countries is engaged in hostilities in violation of a treaty to which the United States is a party, he may so inform Congress, and with the approval of a majority of each House of Congress, he may so proclaim, and thereafter he may revoke his proclamations issued under the authority of this act, in whole or in part, in respect to any state engaged in hostilities not in violation of such treaty and continue their application in respect to states named in the proclamation issued under the authority of this section. (b) The President may, from time to time, change, modify, or revoke in whole or in part any proclamations issued by him under the authority of this section."

II

That the following clause be inserted after (b), in section 2: "Sec. 2. (c) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 of this act and he shall thereafter find that the placing of restrictions on the export of certain articles or materials of use in war, in addition to arms, ammunition, and implements of war, from the United States to a state engaged in hostilities (or to a state wherein civil strife exists) is necessary to promote the security or preserve the peace of the United States, he shall so proclaim, and it shall thereafter be unlawful, except under such limitations and exceptions as the President may prescribe, to export or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, such articles or materials from any place in the United States to any state engaged in hostilities, or to any other state for transshipment to, or for the use of, any such state."

The purpose of the above clause is again for the purpose of securing additional flexibility. It is highly important to have an export embargo on other materials of use in war, and this addition, together with the embargo on shipment and the "cash and carry" rule, offer varying methods for the use of the Government, whether against both parties or against one.

III

That all references to civil strife be stricken from the act. Civil war is a very difficult situation in international law, and varies so widely that it would be preferable to handle it through a special statute for each situation rather than through a general rule applicable to all situations.

IV

That the term "hostilities" be substituted throughout the act for the term "war." Recent experience, both in foreign wars and in the application of the act, indicates the wisdom of this change.

It would enable the act to cover situations which it could not cover the term "war."

Finally, the committee calls attention to the desirability of cooperation with other states in situations intended to be covered by the Neutrality Act. Isolated economic action by one state is not so effective as when a number of states combine in it, and, on the other hand, any risks which might be incurred would be shared by other states. Our position would be much strengthened by such cooperation, and the agreement reached at the Lima conference would seem to call for such cooperation. But, again, the committee emphasizes that the most important thing is to enable the American nation, whether in cooperation with others or not, to conduct a foreign policy which can meet its needs. It believes that the changes proposed are essential from any viewpoint, whether that of the person who prefers for the United States to act alone or of the person who believes in collective security.

The committee consists of Prof. Charles G. Fenwick, of Bryn Mawr College, chairman; Dr. Esther C. Brunauer, American Association of University Women; Prof. Clyde Eagleton, of New York University, rapporteur; Dr. Emily Hickman, of the New Jersey College for Women, chairman of public affairs committee of the national board of the Y. W. C. A.; Prof. James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University, president of the League of Nations Association; Prof. Eugene Staley, of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; Prof. Quincy Wright, of the University of Chicago.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH

Mr. President, the two amendments which I have offered follow only two of the suggestions of the committee of experts appointed by the Committee for Concerted Peace Efforts, and the first one I do not offer as a substitute for section 4 as the committee suggests. I could not sponsor an amendment I do not believe in. Personally I consider section 4 of the Neutrality Act one of its strongest sections. Our Monroe Doctrine has meant many things in its history, but one thing it has always meant is that America would view as an unfriendly act an expedition or an invasion in any part of the American hemisphere or against any State in North or South America on the part of a European or an Asiatic state. Whether this understanding has preserved the Western Hemisphere from such an attack and such an invasion we, of course, do not know, but the fact remains that with very insignificant exceptions neither invasion nor expedition has been attempted. If our Neutrality Act, as some declare, has encouraged an aggressor in other parts of the world, this is no time for us to encourage such an aggression in our part of the world.

Section 4 is not an interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine; it is not an extension of that doctrine. I consider the pan-American treaties of the last 2 or 3 years, though, an interpretation and an extension of the doctrine. They have turned the Monroe Doctrine from a unilateral understanding to a multilateral one. This act is extremely helpful to world understanding. It is well, in my opinion, that section 4 remains in the act. Therefore the amendment, instead of acting as a substitute, is an addition.

The second amendment which I offer will produce greater flexibility in the administration of the act when once the Neutrality Act is invoked. It will not, though, leave greater discretionary powers with the Executive. After once the Neutrality Act is invoked there can be no change in its administration short of revocation without the consent of Congress. Thus, if the time comes to decide between a wrongdoer and a nation which is hurt, that decision rests with Congress and not with the Executive. This effect is in keeping with the sort of judgment Congress has been willing to pass on nations of the world, such as our law against the defaulting nations, which is definitely a break from impartiality and which, nevertheless, does make that break in accordance with a simple standard. The determination of an aggressor will always be difficult, but the discovery of a simple definition, such as the one we have decided upon in regard to defaulters, can make the meaning of aggression in American experience more easily ascertained. An aggressor nation under this amendment would be one which deliberately goes to war contrary to a treaty to which the United States is a party.

The committee suggests that all reference in the act to civil strife be stricken. From the standpoint of international law I think this should be done, but this is definitely not the time. Therefore there is no reference to this suggestion in my amendments.

The committee's suggestion that the word "hostilities" be substituted for "war" has not been followed. The reason for this is that in the framing of the neutrality acts I, time and time again in the Foreign Relations Committee, attempted to make a point that in the light of circumstances and in the light of changed conditions in the world that the acts' use of the terms "war" and "state of war" was an unhappy one, but with my suggestions my colleagues disagreed. I am happy to abide by the decision of my senatorial colleagues.

An editorial in the New York Times of February 3, in commenting upon the recommendations of the committee of experts, has the following to say:

"There is an alternative to this present method, and that alternative is to proceed openly and directly to a policy which is a logical consequence of the position Mr. Roosevelt has taken. The most damaging fact of the present situation, so far as American influence in restraint of potential war makers is concerned, is that the war makers know very well that our so-called Neutrality Act would deny to their intended victims the opportunity to purchase in our markets the necessary weapons of self-defense in

time of war. The President, who has already shown his disapproval of the Neutrality Act, can properly recommend an amendment of it which would waive this prohibition. By doing so, he would indeed give the potential war makers something to think about.

"The President could also recommend to Congress that the United States withhold from those nations which are clearly identified as aggressors the right to purchase weapons in our markets, even when war has not been declared formally, but when an 'undeclared war' is being fought. It has been objected that no one man, not even the most conscientious Chief Executive, ought to have power to identify an 'aggressor' nation. But this objection could be met in the manner in which the Committee for Concerted Peace Efforts has proposed to meet it—by requiring that the President's identification of an aggressor be confirmed by a majority vote of both the Senate and the House. We may be sure that in such circumstances a prohibition on export of arms would be invoked only in cases when American opinion was crystal clear as to the identity of the aggressor—as in the case of Japan's unprovoked and wholly aggressive war on China. Is there really any large number of Americans who do not believe that our hands would be cleaner, and our interests better protected, if from the outset we had refused to sell instruments of death to the Japanese armies in China?

"The policy recommended here—permission for all nations to purchase American weapons in time of war, except in the case of nations clearly identified by the President and Congress as aggressors—does not go so far in the direction of collective security as this newspaper believes it is desirable and in the long run essential for the United States to go. But we recognize—particularly when so good a former friend of collective security as Herbert Hoover now speaks out against it—that there are necessary limitations to what can be done at this time. The policy recommended here would at least substitute open for secret diplomacy, carry a message to the aggressor nations which they could not possibly misconstrue and throw the influence of the United States against the outbreak of a war which, once begun, might soon involve us."

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 3790) relating to the taxation of the compensation of public officers and employees was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESTRICTION OF EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN LOGS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. McNARY submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1108) to restrict the exportation of certain Douglas fir peeler logs and Port Orford cedar logs, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND AMENDMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT—AMENDMENT

Mr. BARBOUR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1265) to establish a Department of Public Works, to amend certain sections of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Special Committee to Investigate Unemployment and Relief and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL FLAG DAY

Mr. SHEPPARD submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 4), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Whereas on the 14th day of June 1777 the Continental Congress adopted a resolution creating the flag of the United States in the following terms:

"Resolved, That the flag of the (thirteen) United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation"; and

Whereas on recurrent anniversaries of the natal day of the national emblem through the years since its creation, on its one hundredth anniversary, on its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, when President Calvin Coolidge issued a public statement June 7, 1927, to his "fellow Americans" requesting the observance of Flag Day, appropriate commemorative exercises befitting the importance and sacredness of the occasion have been observed by the Government of the United States, the American Flag Day Association, and numerous other patriotic organizations, associations, and societies; and

Whereas by proclamation issued May 30, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson gave official recognition to Flag Day when he requested "that throughout the Nation, and, if possible, in every community, the 14th day of June be observed as Flag Day with special patriotic exercises": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the year 1939 and in every year thereafter the 14th day of June officially shall be declared "National Flag Day" within the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States; and that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to issue a proclamation with each recurring anniversary proclaiming National Flag Day and calling upon all Americans, whether resident in the mainland or in the insular possessions of the United States,

to observe National Flag Day by displaying the Stars and Stripes in public places and upon public and private buildings and by patriotic exercises in our schools and community centers throughout the Nation, thereby giving public expression of faith in and fealty to America and allegiance to our national ensign, symbol of the glory and achievement of a free, united, and independent people.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE UNEMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF

Mr. BYRNES. I submit a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its consideration at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 77) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Special Committee to Investigate Unemployment and Relief created by Senate Resolution 36, Seventy-fifth Congress, shall hereafter consist of 11 instead of 7 members, and the 4 additional members shall be appointed by the President of the Senate. In addition to the authority heretofore conferred upon such committee, the committee shall have power to consider and report to the Senate any bills or resolutions which may be referred to such committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, is this the resolution concerning which the Senator from South Carolina spoke to me a few minutes ago?

Mr. BYRNES. I spoke to the Senator from Oregon about it.

Mr. McNARY. It increases the membership of the Unemployment Committee?

Mr. BYRNES. From 7 to 11.

Mr. McNARY. How many Republicans are to be on the committee?

Mr. BYRNES. Four; so that the membership of the committee would be 7 Democrats and 4 Republicans.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the resolution is made advisable because otherwise any legislation dealing with the subject might have to be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, instead of to the Special Committee on Unemployment and Relief, of which the Senator from South Carolina is chairman.

The Committee on Appropriations is not a legislative committee in the sense that it reports substantive measures, and it is not thought desirable that that function be conferred upon it. For that reason, in view of the fact that the special committee has made the investigation and probably understands the subject better than any other committee, it is desirable that in this particular case this authority be conferred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. As the additional members of the special committee the Chair appoints the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY].

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND AMENDMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT—CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. BYRNES. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations be discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill 1265, to establish a Department of Public Works, to amend certain sections of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes, and that the bill be referred to the Special Committee to Investigate Unemployment and Relief.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES

Mr. BYRNES submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 78), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures hereby is authorized to employ an assistant clerk to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2,000 per annum until the end of the Seventy-sixth Congress.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE—LETTER FROM SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, the Committee on the Judiciary this day directed its chairman to request that the

committee be discharged from the further consideration of a letter dated January 31, 1939, which was addressed to the Vice President by the Secretary of Agriculture, and that the letter be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The letter pertains to the delegation of certain powers to subordinates in the Department of Agriculture, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary on February 2, 1939.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the change of reference will be made.

PROFIT FROM OPERATION OF STABILIZATION FUND

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, on the 2d day of February the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury concerning a statement which I had made here in a colloquy with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] concerning the \$12,000,000 profit which had been made by the operation of the stabilization fund. On the 8th of February the Secretary of the Treasury replied to that letter. I ask unanimous consent that both letters may be inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,
February 2, 1939.

HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: On page 1018 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for February 1, Senator BARKLEY is quoted as follows:

"I understand that the stabilization fund has been used in such a way as to make a profit to the American Treasury of something like \$12,000,000."

Would you be so kind as to tell me whether Senator BARKLEY's understanding is correct and, if so, how this profit was realized?

With kind regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

H. C. LODGE, Jr.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
February 8, 1939.

The Honorable HENRY CABOT LODGE, Jr.,

United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR: In reply to your letter of February 2, in which you ask for information with regard to the stabilization fund, I am pleased to advise you as follows:

1. Not as a part of the purpose for which the stabilization fund was created by the act of Congress (the Gold Reserve Act, approved January 30, 1934), but as an incident to its operation, the fund has increased by approximately \$12,000,000.

2. While the Congress appropriated \$2,000,000,000 as a stabilization fund, only one-tenth of that amount, \$200,000,000, has been used as a working fund.

3. Since its creation the fund has been operated, as specified by the act, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and with the approval of the President.

4. It has been employed for the purpose specifically stated in the act, which is that of "stabilizing the exchange value of the dollar." In its administration all of the act's provisions have been most scrupulously followed, both in letter and in spirit.

5. The fund has not been employed for any purpose, and it has not been operated in any way, directly or indirectly, for any other object or to effect any other purpose than that stated in the act.

Sincerely,

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROMOTION OF WORLD PEACE THROUGH WORLD TRADE

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, the part the Americas are playing in the promotion of world peace through world trade was emphasized at a luncheon held at the Hotel St. Regis, New York City, January 17, under the auspices of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission.

A message from President Roosevelt was read by Dr. James Rowland Angell, former president of Yale University and a director of the American Arbitration Association, who presided.

The meeting was held to honor the newly inducted chairman of the Commission, Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Chamber of Commerce and president of the International Business Machines Corporation, and Mr. Spruille Braden, honorary chairman, who recently retired as

the active head of the Commission to become American Ambassador to Colombia.

It was announced that Mr. Watson, who is an outstanding American advocate of international cooperation and world peace, would confer with Latin-American colleagues on the Commission in the course of a good-will tour of South America in February and March. Other speakers at the luncheon were Dr. Angell; Ambassador Braden; James S. Carson, chairman of the American section of the Commission; and Mrs. Vincent Astor, director of the American Arbitration Association.

The representative and official nature of the meeting and its international significance were indicated by the attendance of consular officers of 11 Latin-American countries.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the list of official guests, the message of the President of the United States, and the address delivered by Hon. Thomas J. Watson be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the matters referred to were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LIST OF OFFICIAL GUESTS

Hon. Rafael Navia, acting consul general of Colombia; Hon. A. R. Hidalgo Z., consul general of Ecuador; Hon. Pablo Saurez, consul general of Cuba; Hon. Rafael de la Colina, consul general of Mexico; Hon. E. Pardo de Zela, consul general of Peru; Hon. Ricardo Castro Beeche, minister of Costa Rica; Hon. F. Alvarado Gallegos, consul general of El Salvador; Hon. Hector Giron, consul general of Guatemala; Hon. Oscar Correia, consul general of Brazil; Hon. Tomas Pacanins, consul general of Venezuela; and Hon. Jaime Gutierrez Guerra, consul of Bolivia.

[Text of message from President Roosevelt to the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, meeting at New York City January 17, 1939]

I have received Mr. Herman G. Brock's letter of January 9 telling me of the installation in office tomorrow of the Honorable Spruille Braden as honorary chairman and Mr. Thomas J. Watson as chairman of your Commission, and I appreciate the invitation conveyed by Mr. Brock to send you a message in connection with the occasion.

It is unnecessary for me to emphasize anew the importance which I attach to all responsible activity destined to strengthen further the ties of friendship and understanding which happily exist between the peoples of the American republics. The objectives of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission seem to me clearly directed to further these ends.

Mr. Braden's association with your Commission brings to mind the notable achievements of the Chaco Peace Conference, at which he was the representative of the United States, in solving through pacific negotiation a dispute which had long continued between two of our sister republics. The conference provided an outstanding practical contribution to the settlement of inter-American differences through peaceful and equitable means. It provided an admirable example of the practical use to which patience, open-mindedness, square dealing, good will, and the services of impartial friends can be put toward the settlement of all disputes, whether they be political or commercial.

I trust that the field for the usefulness of your Commission will continue to develop, and with my cordial greetings to your new chairman, Mr. Thomas J. Watson, I send my best wishes to your organization.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

[Text of address of Thomas J. Watson, chairman, Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, at New York City, January 17, 1939]

COOPERATION OF THE AMERICAS AS AN AID TO WORLD PEACE

I wish to express my very deep gratitude for the honor of appointment as chairman of this Commission to succeed Ambassador Braden. I am interested in relations between the United States and all countries, but especially in the relations among the Americas.

We live in the same hemisphere. The talents of the people, the quality of the soil, and the natural resources afford an opportunity for each country to profit through fair trade relations with other countries in the Western Hemisphere. I believe the greatest achievement along this line, since I have been interested in international affairs, is the reciprocal-trade treaties worked out by our Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, with the endorsement of the President.

The more we improve and develop trade relations between our country and Latin America the more we shall help the rest of the world, because as we increase the standards of living in our country and all these other countries it opens broader fields throughout the world for all peoples to work in.

I want to pay a special tribute to those engaged in the transportation industry on land, water, and in the air for the very great interest and effort which they are putting forth in developing better transportation facilities between our countries.

I also want to pay tribute to our press, which is doing such a big job in presenting the arbitration association's work and that of all the organizations interested in this work in the Western Hemisphere.

The International Chamber of Commerce, in whose work I am privileged to play some part, is composed of business, financial, and educational leaders from 50 countries. After a great deal of careful study they decided that the only sure road to peace is through world trade.

I want to digress just for a moment to mention one thing in which I am very deeply interested—something that is outside of and much broader than the Western Hemisphere. That is the matter of minorities in certain countries.

I hope and trust and pray that this great world problem is going to be settled through arbitration. It has ceased to be a local problem, but is a world problem, and I feel that every individual in the world who is thinking about the right kind of future should take a personal interest in helping to solve this matter in a peaceful manner through arbitration.

As long as we can hold meetings like the Eighth International Conference of American States at Lima, dealing with arbitration and trade relations, and accomplish as much as was accomplished at that meeting, we should feel encouraged. We must all realize that the matter of relations between nations is something that must be worked on continuously.

We owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Hull and every member of his delegation, and the others who attended, for their splendid efforts during that conference, which was in keeping with the "good-neighbor" spirit which the United States is so desirous of promoting.

All who are interested in the relations between the countries of the Western Hemisphere have a right to feel that a great deal has been accomplished. To my mind, the most important thing in connection with our relations with other countries is to avoid anything that might be considered in the light of propaganda.

I am looking forward with the keenest interest to my forthcoming trip to South America, to meeting my colleagues on the Commission, and to their increased collaboration in keeping open and using trade routes for the maintenance of peace, cooperation, and good will.

I would like to pay my tribute to Mr. John L. Merrill, president of the Pan American Society, and all its members, who are putting forth their best efforts toward promoting trade and friendship between the American countries.

The task ahead of us today is not one of setting up arbitration machinery. We have that in abundance. Our task is intensive education in the knowledge and use of arbitration; it is to make every businessman, big or little, conscious that he is a vital part of the great western peace structure; that what he does in his business relations and how he does it may make the difference between peace and war, or between good relationships and bad understanding. The task is to carry to the young businessmen of tomorrow a greater sense of the solidarity to be achieved through economic cooperation and that world peace through world trade offers the best promise of endurance.

The world needs something bigger and broader than any of these things, and that is a spiritual revival, not based on any particular individual's church affiliations but based on the Golden Rule. We must develop a greater desire in the hearts of more people simply to do right in dealing with their fellow man.

FREEDOM OF SCIENCE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR SCHWELLENBACH

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject Freedom of Science, delivered by Senator SCHWELLENBACH at the University of Pennsylvania on February 12, 1939, which appears in the Appendix.]

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR REYNOLDS

[Mr. REYNOLDS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered by him on Wednesday, February 1, 1939, on the subject Undesirable Aliens, which appears in the Appendix.]

EMBARGO AGAINST MUNITIONS SHIPMENTS TO SPAIN

[Mr. NYE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a series of letters published in the New York Times regarding the embargo on shipments to Spain, which appear in the Appendix.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY IN 1864—ARTICLE BY EMANUEL HERTZ

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by Emanuel Hertz, Esq., entitled "Lincoln's Grim Birthday 75 Years Ago," published in the New York Times magazine of February 12, 1939, which appears in the Appendix.]

LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG—ARTICLE BY EMANUEL HERTZ

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article on Abraham Lincoln entitled "At Gettysburg 75 Years Ago," written by Emanuel Hertz, Esq., and

published in the New York Times magazine of November 20, 1938, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE NATIONAL DEBT—ARTICLE FROM COLLIER'S

[Mr. GERRY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The Answer Is 'Yes, Mr. Eccles,'" published in Collier's for February 11, 1939, which appears in the Appendix.]

EXECUTIVE SESSION

The VICE PRESIDENT. The routine morning business is concluded. The calendar, under rule VIII, is in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the calling of the calendar be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, a convention, and two treaties, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS FILED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the Senate of the 9th instant, the following executive reports of nominations in the Army were filed during adjournment of the Senate, and were placed on the Executive Calendar:

On February 10, 1939:

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the nominations of Delos Carleton Emons, wing commander, Air Corps, to be commanding general, General Headquarters Air Force, with the rank of major general, from March 1, 1939; George Howard Brett to be Assistant to the Chief of the Air Corps, with the rank of brigadier general, from January 31, 1939; Walter Krueger to be major general from February 1, 1939; James Lawton Collins to be brigadier general from February 1, 1939; Sanderford Jarman to be brigadier general; Donald Reuben Goodrich to be major, Air Corps; and Irving Andrew Fish to be major general, National Guard of the United States.

Mr. SHEPPARD also, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the nominations of sundry officers for appointment, by transfer, and also for promotion in the Regular Army.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. KING, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of James H. Patterson, of Alaska, to be United States marshal for the third division of the Territory of Alaska.

Mr. BURKE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of Frank A. Picard, of Michigan, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of Michigan, to fill a position created by law.

Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of Alex Smith, of Alabama, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Alabama.

Mr. HUGHES, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of T. Alan Goldsborough, of Maryland, to be United States district judge for the District of Columbia, to fill a position created by law.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The reports will be placed on the executive calendar.

If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the calendar.

DISTRICT JUDGE—JAMES V. ALLRED

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James V. Allred to be United States district judge for the southern district of Texas.

Mr. KING. Let the nomination go over until tomorrow. Then I shall have no objection to its being taken up.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination will be passed over.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Col. Roger G. Powell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COAST GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Coast Guard of the United States.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Coast Guard be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Coast Guard nominations are confirmed en bloc.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Mr. BARKLEY. I make the same request regarding those nominations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations in the Coast and Geodetic Survey are confirmed en bloc.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

IN THE ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

Mr. BARKLEY. I make the same request regarding the nominations in the Army.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations in the Army are confirmed en bloc.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Marine Corps.

Mr. WALSH. I ask that the nominations in the Marine Corps be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Marine Corps nominations are confirmed en bloc.

That completes the Executive Calendar.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed legislative session.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today it stand in adjournment until Thursday next.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEES TO REPORT AND BILLS TO BE SIGNED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the adjournment of the Senate following today's session all committees be permitted to submit reports on bills, resolutions, and nominations, that the Vice President be authorized to sign any bills ready for his signature, and that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

DEATH OF POPE PIUS XI

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, the entire world mourns the loss of one of the greatest spiritual leaders of recorded time.

The pontificate of Pius XI covered the eventful years of postwar disillusionment, world economic crisis, and the ascendancy of absolutist government, communism, and fascism. In this critical period he embraced, with high courage and supreme statesmanship, every opportunity for service to the progress of the world.

His successful negotiation of the Lateran Treaty in 1929, restoring temporal power to the church, would in itself have marked him as a great figure in history. But, beyond that, he achieved a position of influence and authority rarely attained by one in his office because of his untiring efforts in behalf of international peace and social justice.

To the very end, wrestling with the forces that threaten the foundations of civilization, he labored to preserve freedom of religious worship, the rights of minorities, and the dignity of the individual.

His passing is mourned not only by the 350,000,000 communicants of the Roman Catholic Church in every corner of the globe but by peoples of every faith and creed. With one voice and one heart the peoples of the world join in praying that his immortal soul may rest in peace, and that we may soon realize fully upon this earth the ideals of human brotherhood for which he worked and died.

Mr. President, I present a resolution, for the consideration of which I ask unanimous consent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 79) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has received with profound sorrow the news of the passing of Pope Pius XI.

Resolved, That the Senate commiserates with the millions of communicants of the Roman Catholic Church, in this country and abroad, upon the death of a preeminent spiritual leader who endeared himself to peoples of all nations and all faiths by his untiring efforts to maintain international peace, freedom of religious worship, and the dignity of the individual against the onslaught of antagonistic forces in every part of the world.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Papal Secretary of State, the Vatican City.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none, and the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, not knowing that the Senator from New York had announced his purpose to present the resolution which has been offered, I, myself, had drawn one and intended to offer it, but I have yielded to the Senator from New York for that purpose. In support of the resolution I wish to make a few brief observations.

In the midst of the chaos which threatens the perpetuity of both religion and democracy, it is appropriate that we pause in the midst of our responsibilities to pay tribute to the life of a man who has made so great a contribution to the cause of world peace and world democracy. I am not an adherent to the Catholic faith as a denominational expression of religious aspiration, though there are many things about this great church which I admire. For six generations my ancestors have been elders in the Presbyterian Church. I was educated in a Methodist college, and have for the greater part of my life been a member of the Methodist Church. But in the great cause of religion, in the desire for tolerance and understanding, in the accomplishment of the brotherhood of man, we must recognize the achievements of men of all religions and of all races who have devoted their lives to making the world a better place in which to live and a better place in which to die. With this sort of religious background, I am honored to pay tribute to the head of the great Catholic Church who, during all of his life, and especially during his tenure as Pope Pius XI, has brought the weight of his great influence to bear upon the rulers of nations in attempting to bring peace on earth and good will to men.

Pope Pius was a scholar. It is said that for a hundred years no greater scholar has occupied the Papacy. He was a statesman. During his incumbency he was instrumental in adjusting the differences between the Vatican and the Italian Government. He was deeply schooled in the history of mankind, in its poetry and philosophy, and in the sciences by which men live. He preached those fundamental doc-

trines which he believed essential to the fulfillment of man's destiny upon this earth. He abated fascism in his own country and communism throughout the world, and was the author of numerous encyclicals which will be a permanent part of the history of his church and of the world.

With all his scholarship and statesmanship, he was gentle, modest, consecrated, and with all of this he brought to his work a sense of the indispensability of a modern outlook upon the problems which he faced and which faced the world.

Let us hope and believe that the influence of this devoted man may work in effective ways to bring peace and understanding among the discordant nations, and that his words, spoken in behalf of the rights of depressed and repressed people, may penetrate into the hearts of the rulers of nations to such an extent as to bring a compulsion upon them to promote the establishment, preservation, and observance of the privileges to which the lowliest of men are entitled. Let us believe that the example of such a life emphasizes one of the greatest of Christian teachings, namely, that it is more blessed to give than to receive; that nations, no less than individuals, should do unto others as they would have others do unto them; and that the mission of the Master Himself, to give life, not only but to give it more abundantly, may in our day achieve its fulfillment.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, as a member of the religious faith of Pope Pius XI, and speaking for the others of his faith who are Members of the Senate, I wish to anticipate the action which we are taking here today on the pending resolution by expressing our appreciation, and the appreciation of all the people of the church of which Pope Pius XI was the spiritual head, for this token of sympathy and tribute. It is a notable sign of the tolerance, broad-mindedness, and good will of the Members of the Senate and of the people of the United States whom we here represent.

The adoption of this resolution affords renewed evidence of the spirit of tolerance and brotherly love that Americans have toward men and women of all religions, no matter in what part of our land they live or in what way they extend worship, gratitude, praise, and prayer to the Creator, who has bestowed especially upon our Nation a wealth of resources and an equality of opportunity and free institutions never before witnessed in the world.

Pius XI has lived in troublesome times. He witnessed a tremendous transition in the attitude of the world toward religions, institutions of freedom, and turbulent experimentation in new philosophies of social and political action and forms of government. Never in the world's history more than today have there been such violent manifestations of envy, jealousy, antagonism, and hatred among social, economic, and religious groups and among the heads of many governments. His heart, weakened by advancing years, must have been pierced deeply. He looked out upon a world crushing religion and enthroning tyranny.

To us here in America it is consoling that in the midst of all the selfishness, self-seeking, and personal ambitions which characterize this period this great spiritual leader, this aged and holy man, raised his voice again and again pleading with mankind to practice the two great natural virtues which alone can bring peace, happiness, and contentment to the world, namely, justice and charity—justice not merely in the social relations of individuals but in its application to the social and economic problems of society; charity, not merely almsgiving but an all-embracing brotherly love.

We can better understand his plea for justice by recalling the definitions of this virtue expressed through the ages by some of the world's great leaders.

Justinian, the greatest of lawmakers, said, "Justice is a firm and continuous desire to render to everyone that which is his due."

Cicero put it thus: "The foundations of justice are that none shall be harmed, and, next, that the commonweal be served."

The great St. Augustine said, "Abolish justice and what are governments but great robbers?"

Edmund Burke proclaimed: "Justice is the greatest standing policy of civil society."

Our own Whittier called justice "the hope of all who suffer; the dread of all who do wrong."

No one in all the world was in a better position than he whose passing the world mourns today to point out that the economic systems of our day were becoming instruments of oppression and denial of opportunity; that the problem of our day was far more than the preservation of material greatness and prosperity; rather the problem was and is to preserve the soul and spirit of justice. Well he knew that to lose this spirit was to lose all. He recognized that without a continuing and growing justice there would arise a vast mechanism of oppression and a great subversion of our liberties. He knew that the priceless heritage of freedom that the peoples of the world had achieved through untold sacrifices through the centuries would thus be lost.

In his great encyclicals he pointed out that the crucial economic problems of our day, becoming more and more complex, arose out of the struggle of the poor and the toilers in their natural aspirations to have a reasonable chance in life. It grieved him to find the masses in some countries going to extremes in their attempts to win this struggle. He pleaded with the rulers of the world not to think entirely of the strong and the powerful, or a particular social class, or a particular political party; justice, he said, demands that the necessities and the aspirations of the poor, of working men and women, of the multitude must be recognized and dealt with adequately.

His voice is stilled in death, but his admonitions will not cease to reverberate throughout the world until nations and mankind realize that only upon the foundation of justice and charity can peace reign and contentment and happiness be the heritage of the human family.

Mr. President, it is most appropriate that the United States Senate should pause in the midst of its deliberations today to pay tribute to this fallen spiritual leader of the world, beloved by men of all religions, who saw with him through the mist and gloom of this hour the importance of the restoration of the spiritual values of life, if freedom is to endure, justice be established, and peace prevail.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, on behalf of the Republican Members of the Senate I join in the splendid sentiments expressed by the distinguished leader of the majority, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY]. I endorse all that has been said by him, by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], regarding the life, character, spirituality, and usefulness of the beloved Pope.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, in connection with the remarks made by me a few moments ago I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a very scholarly and moving address delivered by that distinguished American, Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, paying tribute to His Holiness Pope Pius XI.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS OF BERNARD M. BARUCH IN NATION-WIDE TRIBUTE TO POPE PIUS OVER COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1939

Ladies and gentlemen, this meeting is an expression of the world's sorrow at the death of a great man. I feel it a privilege to be heard on this occasion—a privilege that would become the greater if words of mine were able to express the thoughts of others.

I confess my debt to this priest, whose name will not be outshone by any of the 260 men who have filled Peter's chair. I confess my debt as an American. I confess my debt as a seeker for world peace and the friendship of mankind. I confess my debt as one of the Jewish faith. To all of these roles he has given effort to keep them decent, dignified, and self-respecting.

To say that Pius XI preached tolerance is to belittle his gigantic service. He did more than that—far more. He preached justice—equal and freehanded. He preached justice to all, not to a few. Justice to those he liked as well as to those he did not like. And more than that, he preached mercy. Only God knows how much each of us needs that. He preached man's right to seek salvation in his own way. He preached freedom of conscience. He preached the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. He preached love and good will in preaching the gospel of Jesus. And he

preached it in a way that, were it translated into deed, the world would be a better place to live in. That was what he sought.

With a courage that overcame sickness and defeat, he carried on, and carried with him the hope of humanity. It is not too much to say that no man in history has been so much the head and front—so wholly the leader—in the age-long fight for the right to live as free men and free women.

Pius feared no foe in shining armor. He was a St. George, battling with the dragons of prejudice of force, of venom, dragons whose noxious breath strangles the divinely fashioned individual, and snatching his soul, leaves a dead thing. The Pope was winning that fight because he was armed by truth, by justice, and by humanity.

His right to free expression, of which he became so great an exemplar, was historically sound. He was the first Pope, except Benedictus XV (who was chosen in the pressure and divisions of war), to be elected by the free and unvettable ballots of the conclave of cardinals.

Pius was the Holy Father in act as well as name. He was bound by the unbreakable ties of spirit to all who love truth and cherish freedom. He brought comfort and hope to the oppressed. He was uncompromising in his war against the false and the destructive. He protested bitterly against the torture of the body, of enslavement of the mind, and the degradation of the spirit. He flayed communism as he did nazi-ism. His encyclicals, more in number than any other Pope uttered, were declarations for liberty, for the deeper line, for democracy. In them America finds a code that it embraces and proclaims.

Achille Ratti, born poor, died the richest man in the world—rich in the record of the battles he waged for God and for righteousness, rich in the love of countless millions, rich in the trust and the confidence of the oppressed, and richest in heartfelt prayers that he may have peace.

Pius XI needs no cachet from the secular world. That has been given him by his works. He died strong in his beliefs; he did more—he lived for them.

Through his death there has come into our world a great vacuum which we anxiously watch. Our prayers for the repose of his soul will be mixed with our prayers for the fate of humanity, to which his successor can and must make so great a contribution.

May this martyred Pope, sanctified already by the love of his fellows, be with us for all time in the spirit of those who take over the golden throne.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER].

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. As a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Pope I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, until Thursday, February 16, 1939, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 13, 1939

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES GENERAL OFFICERS

*To be brigadier general, Adjutant General's Department,
National Guard of the United States*

Brig. Gen. Edgar Carl Erickson, Adjutant General's Department, Massachusetts National Guard.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin Mitchell Smith, Adjutant General's Department, Alabama National Guard.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Annie M. Stevenson to be postmaster at Notasulga, Ala., in place of A. M. Stevenson. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1938.

ARIZONA

Annie Laura Kent to be postmaster at Parker, Ariz., in place of A. L. Kent. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1938.

CALIFORNIA

Roy J. Summers to be postmaster at San Simeon, Calif. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

Pearl Bosch to be postmaster at Smith River, Calif. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

Opal Lambert to be postmaster at Summerland, Calif. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

CONNECTICUT

William Liberty to be postmaster at Voluntown, Conn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

FLORIDA

Sarah F. Pryor to be postmaster at Fort Walton, Fla. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

Frederick S. Archer to be postmaster at Howey in the Hills, Fla. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

Coy L. Brock to be postmaster at Vernon, Fla. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

GEORGIA

Robert W. Knight to be postmaster at Cartersville, Ga., in place of R. W. Knight. Incumbent's commission expired March 15, 1938.

Lollie L. Ward to be postmaster at Commerce, Ga., in place of L. L. Ward. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1938.

Theo B. Little to be postmaster at Cornelia, Ga., in place of T. B. Little. Incumbent's commission expired May 23, 1938.

Kirby A. Kemp to be postmaster at Cumming, Ga., in place of K. A. Kemp. Incumbent's commission expired February 22, 1938.

John F. Carter to be postmaster at Gainesville, Ga., in place of J. F. Carter. Incumbent's commission expired March 15, 1938.

Cora W. Rogers to be postmaster at Jasper, Ga., in place of C. W. Rogers. Incumbent's commission expired February 22, 1938.

Lida Simpson to be postmaster at Norcross, Ga., in place of Lida Simpson. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1938.

Sarah K. Scovill to be postmaster at Oglethorpe, Ga., in place of S. K. Scovill. Incumbent's commission expired June 14, 1938.

Herman C. Titshaw to be postmaster at Pitts, Ga., in place of H. C. Titshaw. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1938.

ILLINOIS

Jessie E. Robertson to be postmaster at Buffalo, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

INDIANA

Blanche L. Anglin to be postmaster at Leesburg, Ind., in place of Blanche Anglin. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1938.

Ruth A. Shaw to be postmaster at New Augusta, Ind. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

Peter Holzer to be postmaster at Osgood, Ind., in place of Peter Holzer. Incumbent's commission expired June 9, 1938.

IOWA

Clarence W. Stuart to be postmaster at Altoona, Iowa, in place of C. W. Stuart. Incumbent's commission expired June 12, 1938.

Willard L. Street to be postmaster at Center Point, Iowa, in place of W. L. Street. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1938.

Richard Tomke to be postmaster at Clarion, Iowa, in place of Richard Tomke. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1938.

Gerry M. Hougham to be postmaster at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, in place of G. M. Hougham. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1938.

E. Harold Gilreath to be postmaster at Grand River, Iowa, in place of E. H. Gilreath. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1938.

Lee R. Evans to be postmaster at Mystic, Iowa, in place of L. R. Evans. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1938.

James B. McLaughlin to be postmaster at Preston, Iowa, in place of J. B. McLaughlin. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1938.

Lulu M. Davis to be postmaster at Waukee, Iowa, in place of L. M. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1938.

KENTUCKY

Arthur E. Smith to be postmaster at Fordsville, Ky., in place of A. E. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1938.

Richard L. Frymire to be postmaster at Irvington, Ky., in place of R. L. Frymire. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1938.

James Purdon to be postmaster at Maysville, Ky., in place of James Purdon. Incumbent's commission expired January 30, 1938.

LOUISIANA

Ella D. Farr to be postmaster at Gilliam, La. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

Leon S. Haas to be postmaster at Opelousas, La., in place of L. S. Haas. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1938.

MAINE

James B. Daily to be postmaster at Pittsfield, Maine, in place of J. B. Daily. Incumbent's commission expired April 30, 1938.

MASSACHUSETTS

Viola W. Humphrey to be postmaster at East Wareham, Mass. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

MICHIGAN

Sidney Reynolds to be postmaster at Howard City, Mich., in place of Sidney Reynolds. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1938.

Daniel I. McBean to be postmaster at Manitou Beach, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

MINNESOTA

Joseph L. Gilson to be postmaster at Ivanhoe, Minn., in place of J. L. Gilson. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1938.

Joseph W. Kreuzer to be postmaster at New Richland, Minn., in place of J. W. Kreuzer. Incumbent's commission expired June 13, 1938.

MISSOURI

Jess H. Easley to be postmaster at Lebanon, Mo., in place of J. H. Easley. Incumbent's commission expired April 19, 1938.

Vernon V. Goslee to be postmaster at Skidmore, Mo., in place of V. V. Goslee. Incumbent's commission expired June 13, 1938.

MONTANA

Hazel May Peterson to be postmaster at Nashua, Mont., in place of H. M. Peterson. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1938.

NEVADA

Pearl G. Clary to be postmaster at Rio Tinto, Nev. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

NEW JERSEY

Ethel Cranmer to be postmaster at Ship Bottom, N. J. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

NEW MEXICO

Enrique V. Garcia to be postmaster at Mesa Rica, N. Mex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

NEW YORK

Edgar L. Karns to be postmaster at Arkport, N. Y., in place of E. L. Karns. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1938.

Nina M. McKinney to be postmaster at Brewerton, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

Gerald K. Woods to be postmaster at Castorland, N. Y., in place of G. K. Woods. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1938.

Henry M. Bintz to be postmaster at Constableville, N. Y., in place of H. M. Bintz. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1938.

Katherine A. Colligan to be postmaster at Halesite, N. Y., in place of K. A. Colligan. Incumbent's commission expired May 28, 1938.

Thomas J. Hartnett to be postmaster at Hempstead, N. Y., in place of T. J. Hartnett. Incumbent's commission expired March 29, 1938.

Thomas V. O'Connell to be postmaster at Island Park, N. Y., in place of T. V. O'Connell. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1938.

Thomas F. Tobin to be postmaster at Kings Park, N. Y., in place of T. F. Tobin. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1938.

Fannie Schwartz to be postmaster at Long Beach, N. Y., in place of Fannie Schwartz. Incumbent's commission expired March 29, 1938.

John M. Collins to be postmaster at Lyons, N. Y., in place of J. M. Collins. Incumbent's commission expired June 14, 1938.

John C. Morgan to be postmaster at Naples, N. Y., in place of J. C. Morgan. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1938.

Mabel B. Williams to be postmaster at Westhampton Beach, N. Y., in place of M. B. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1938.

NORTH CAROLINA

Paul H. Moser to be postmaster at Claremont, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

Annie J. Deese to be postmaster at Willard, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

OHIO

Paul E. Smith to be postmaster at Ansonia, Ohio, in place of P. E. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired June 12, 1938.

Benjamin J. Chambers to be postmaster at Genoa, Ohio, in place of B. J. Chambers. Incumbent's commission expired June 12, 1938.

Gilbert C. Wilson to be postmaster at Hiram, Ohio, in place of G. C. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired May 22, 1938.

William A. Ellsworth to be postmaster at Hudson, Ohio, in place of W. A. Ellsworth. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1938.

OKLAHOMA

Millard H. Wright to be postmaster at Eufaula, Okla., in place of M. H. Wright. Incumbent's commission expired March 7, 1938.

Charles W. Jeffress to be postmaster at Morris, Okla., in place of C. W. Jeffress. Incumbent's commission expired March 7, 1938.

Josh S. Cole to be postmaster at Porter, Okla., in place of J. S. Cole. Incumbent's commission expired May 22, 1938.

McGilbray D. Harmon to be postmaster at Webbers Falls, Okla., in place of M. D. Harmon. Incumbent's commission expired March 7, 1938.

OREGON

George B. Holmes to be postmaster at Eagle Point, Oreg. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

PENNSYLVANIA

Ard B. Carson to be postmaster at Belleville, Pa., in place of A. B. Carson. Incumbent's commission expired June 9, 1938.

Edgar D. Bonsall to be postmaster at Broomall, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

Stanley J. Van Vliet to be postmaster at Buck Hill Falls, Pa., in place of S. J. Van Vliet. Incumbent's commission expired February 2, 1938.

Sylvester M. Considine to be postmaster at Drexel Hill, Pa., in place of S. M. Considine. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1938.

Clair F. Semelsberger to be postmaster at Duke Center, Pa., in place of C. F. Semelsberger. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1938.

W. Fred Smith to be postmaster at Ephrata, Pa., in place of W. F. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1938.

Norman Huffman to be postmaster at Marshalls Creek, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

Stephen A. Bodkin to be postmaster at Pittsburgh, Pa., in place of R. E. Smith, removed.

Kathryn K. Endy to be postmaster at Stony Creek Mills, Pa., in place of K. K. Endy. Incumbent's commission expired February 20, 1938.

Alfred P. Smalley to be postmaster at Swarthmore, Pa., in place of A. P. Smalley. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1938.

Edgar S. Thompson to be postmaster at Upper Darby, Pa., in place of E. S. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1938.

Michael J. Winters to be postmaster at Villanova, Pa., in place of M. J. Winters. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1938.

Wilbur M. Hodgson to be postmaster at Webster, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

PUERTO RICO

Mario Perez Grau to be postmaster at Mercedita, P. R. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Emma Peterson to be postmaster at Draper, S. Dak., in place of E. Peterson. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1938.

William J. Gassen to be postmaster at Gregory, S. Dak., in place of W. J. Gassen. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1938.

David K. Batchelor to be postmaster at Hot Springs, S. Dak., in place of D. K. Batchelor. Incumbent's commission expired May 22, 1938.

William H. James to be postmaster at Martin, S. Dak., in place of W. H. James. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1938.

Clyde M. McDonell to be postmaster at Murdo, S. Dak., in place of C. M. McDonell. Incumbent's commission expired May 22, 1938.

Hilda M. Baukol to be postmaster at Roslyn, S. Dak. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

Arthur R. Siegmund to be postmaster at White River, S. Dak., in place of A. R. Siegmund. Incumbent's commission expired May 22, 1938.

TENNESSEE

May C. Trobaugh to be postmaster at Millington, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

Annie R. Newell to be postmaster at Whitehaven, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

TEXAS

Robert W. Klingelhoef to be postmaster at Fredericksburg, Tex., in place of R. W. Klingelhoef. Incumbent's commission expired May 28, 1938.

Janet S. Barron to be postmaster at Iola, Tex., in place of J. S. Barron. Incumbent's commission expired June 12, 1938.

William D. T. Storey to be postmaster at Littlefield, Tex., in place of W. D. T. Storey. Incumbent's commission expired May 22, 1938.

Helene W. Derda to be postmaster at Los Fresnos, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

William N. Roberson to be postmaster at Temple, Tex., in place of H. E. Dunlavy, resigned.

VERMONT

Wayland N. Hamel to be postmaster at Plainfield, Vt., in place of W. N. Hamel. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1938.

VIRGINIA

Mrs. Johnnie Wilson to be postmaster at Fieldale, Va., in place of Mrs. Johnnie Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1938.

WASHINGTON

Grace A. Johnston to be postmaster at Orting, Wash., in place of G. A. Johnston. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1938.

WEST VIRGINIA

Dorsey G. Miller to be postmaster at Peterstown, W. Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

Easter Y. Shafer to be postmaster at Rupert, W. Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

Harvey Fortney to be postmaster at Worthington, W. Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

WISCONSIN

Opal R. Parent to be postmaster at Cable, Wis., in place of O. R. Parent. Incumbent's commission expired June 15, 1938.

Margaret E. Ingham to be postmaster at Lynxville, Wis. Office became Presidential July 1, 1938.

Henry Stanke to be postmaster at Marathon, Wis., in place of Henry Stanke. Incumbent's commission expired June 12, 1938.

Gustav A. Prenzlöw to be postmaster at Mattoon, Wis., in place of G. A. Prenzlöw. Incumbent's commission expired June 15, 1938.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 13, 1939

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

Col. Roger G. Powell to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

COAST GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

Robert L. Blanchett to be chief carpenter in the Coast Guard of the United States.

Quentin M. Greeley to be lieutenant in the Coast Guard of the United States.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

William Clarence Russell to be junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer (with relative rank of lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy) in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Junius Thomas Jarman to be junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer (with relative rank of lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy) in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

William Murel Gibson to be hydrographic and geodetic engineer (with relative rank of lieutenant in the Navy) in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Ralph Leslie Pfau to be hydrographic and geodetic engineer (with relative rank of lieutenant in the Navy) in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

Walter Krueger to be major general.

James Lawton Collins to be brigadier general.

Sanderford Jarman to be brigadier general.

George Howard Brett to be assistant to the Chief of the Air Corps with the rank of brigadier general.

APPOINTMENTS TO TEMPORARY RANK IN THE AIR CORPS, REGULAR ARMY

Delos Carleton Emmons to be commanding general, General Headquarters Air Force, with the rank of major general. Donald Reuben Goodrich to be major, Air Corps.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

Maj. Frank Leslie Carr to Quartermaster Corps.

Second Lt. Wilmer Charles Landry to Quartermaster Corps.

Second Lt. Andrew Olaf Lerche to Air Corps.

Maj. William Edwin Barott to Quartermaster Corps.

First Lt. Raymond Clarence Adkisson to Cavalry.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

Charles McHenry Steese to be colonel, Ordnance Department.

Richard Ferguson Cox to be colonel, Coast Artillery Corps.

James Luke Frink to be colonel, Quartermaster Corps.

Creswell Garlington to be colonel, Corps of Engineers.

Beverly Charles Dunn to be colonel, Corps of Engineers.

Roscius Harlow Back to be lieutenant colonel, Infantry.

Edward Fondren Shafer to be lieutenant colonel, Cavalry.

George Morris Peabody, Jr., to be lieutenant colonel, Adjutant General's Department.

Richard Gentry Tindall to be lieutenant colonel, Infantry.

William Joseph Adlington to be lieutenant colonel, Dental Corps.

Graham Wallace Lester to be lieutenant colonel, Infantry.

Warren Hayford, 3d, to be major, Field Artillery.

Charles Weess Hanna to be major, Infantry.

William Lawrence Kay, Jr., to be major, Field Artillery.

Harry Marten Schwarze to be major, Field Artillery.

Philip Wallace Ricamore to be major, Infantry.

Benjamin Kenney Erdman to be major, Infantry.

Santino Joseph Lerro to be captain, Medical Corps.

Charles Olin Bruce, Jr., to be captain, Medical Corps.

Louis Curtis Tiernan to be chaplain with the rank of major.

John Kenneth Connelly to be chaplain with the rank of captain.

APPOINTMENT IN THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

Irving Andrew Fish to be major general, National Guard of the United States.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY

MARINE CORPS

Col. Edward A. Ostermann to be Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps with the rank of brigadier general.

Emile P. Moses to be brigadier general.

Clayton B. Vogel to be brigadier general.

POSTMASTERS

ILLINOIS

Fred G. Falkenheim, Baldwin.

Hilda Luehr, Campbell Hill.

Rosana Levitt, Villa Ridge.

Charles Clifford Tobey, Worth.

OKLAHOMA

Osie Ellison, Warner.

PENNSYLVANIA

S. Richard Hazelton, Greentown.

William McWilliams, Murrysburg.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1939

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Most compassionate God, our Heavenly Father, enable us to walk in the old way, the everlasting way of a living faith. Let these moments be Thy silence; may they arrest our souls. The world is saddened because of the death of him who was the spiritual leader of an earth-wide church. Mankind finds a common ground in its great loss and sorrow. Calm and serene, his last breath bore the gentle touch of peace. He wore the garment of our Saviour's spirit. He will continue to weave it by the light of eternity as he did by the light of time. We praise Thee, Almighty God, for the abiding inheritance he has left to the boundless races of men. While the earth was struggling in the turbulent sea of the cursed depths of war, he stood amid the storm. While it was engulfed in the furnace of bitter hate, he rested his spiritual eye on the seamless robe and the spotless vestment. We thank Thee that Thy messenger marked the star in the darkness and hailed the dove in the deluge. He stretched forth his hands, clinging to the cross, and yearned for the brotherhood of man. We beseech Thee that Thy spirit may brood and have sway over bruised and troubled humanity; thus may it be brought back to God. In the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, February 9, 1939, was read and approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. FERNANDEZ, for 2 weeks, on account of important business.

To Mr. MACIEJEWSKI, indefinitely, on account of death in his family.

POPE PIUS XI

Mr. SHANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 91

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States has learned with the profoundest of sorrow and shock of the death of His Holiness Pope Pius XI, supreme spiritual sovereign of the Roman Catholic Church and Sovereign of the State of Vatican City. It sympathizes with the millions of Roman Catholics throughout the world on the loss of this outstanding leader of Catholicism who effected superlative gains in his own religious endeavors, who exerted the most challenging and sincere efforts for world peace, who manifested the broadest tolerance toward all nations and creeds, and who pleaded for the protection of oppressed minorities; and,

That the President of the United States be requested to communicate this expression of sentiment to the secretary of state at the Vatican, and that, as a mark of further respect to the memory of Pope Pius, the House do now adjourn.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 9 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 14, 1939, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Public hearings will continue Tuesday, February 14, 1939, at 10 a. m., on social-security legislation, in the Ways and Means Committee room in the New House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the committee rooms in the Capitol, Wednesday, February 15, 1939, at 10 a. m., for the consideration of H. R. 3655—classification and grading of Foreign Service personnel.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m. Tuesday, February 14, 1939. Business to be considered: Continuation of hearing on H. R. 2531—transportation bill. A representative of the American Trucking Association will be the witness.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization in room 446, House Office Building, Wednesday, February 15, 1939, for the public consideration of bills H. R. 805 and H. R. 2846.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing in room 219, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m. Tuesday, February 21, 1939, on the bill (H. R. 3576) to make effective the provisions of the Officers' Competency Certificates Convention, 1936.

It is contemplated that the hearing on Tuesday, February 21, 1939, on H. R. 3576 will deal particularly with legislation necessary to make effective the provisions of the treaty and problems arising in connection with the provisions of the treaty.

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold public hearings in room 219, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., on the bills and dates listed below:

Tuesday, March 14, 1939:

H. R. 180, H. R. 202, construction of a Nicaraguan Canal; H. R. 201, additional facilities for Panama Canal; H. R. 2667, construction of a Mexican Canal.

In listing the bills to be heard on March 14, 1939, House Joint Resolution 112 (TINKHAM), to create a commission to

study and report on the feasibility of constructing the Mexican Canal, was inadvertently omitted from the notice.

This is to advise all interested parties that House Joint Resolution 112 will be considered at that time with the following bills: H. R. 180 (IZAC), relative to the construction of a Nicaraguan Canal; H. R. 202 (BLAND), relative to the construction of a Nicaraguan Canal; H. R. 201 (BLAND), need for additional lock facilities at Panama; H. R. 2667 (TINKHAM), relative to the construction of a Mexican Canal.

Tuesday, March 21, 1939:

H. R. 137, H. R. 980, H. R. 1674, relating to annuities for Panama Canal construction force.

Thursday, March 23, 1939:

H. R. 139, H. R. 141, H. R. 142, H. R. 1819, miscellaneous Panama Canal bills.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

410. A letter from the Attorney General of the United States transmitting one copy of legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John and approved by the Governor of the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

410. A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to make the provisions of the Employees' Compensation Act applicable to civil officers of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

411. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to authorize an appropriation to pay non-Indian claimants whose claims have been extinguished under the act of June 7, 1924, but who have been found entitled to awards under said act as supplemented by the act of May 31, 1933; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

412. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one copy of legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Croix and approved by the Governor of the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

413. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the draft of proposed legislation to repeal section 9 of the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L. 450), as amended; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

414. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one copy of legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Croix and approved by the Governor of the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

415. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to amend an act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

416. A letter from the Secretary of Prison Industries, transmitting the annual report of the board of directors of the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., for the fiscal year 1938; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 4011. A bill to continue the functions of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 38). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 4012. A bill to continue the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 39). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 664) granting an increase of pension to James W. Taylor; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 820) granting an increase of pension to John W. Zibble; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1512) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims, House Document No. 230, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session, in the matter of compensation due the estate of Wellborn Echols, deceased; Committee on War Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 1513) granting an increase of pension to Van Letsinger; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1851) granting World War veterans' compensation to John Paszczuk; Committee on War Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

A bill (H. R. 2242) granting a pension to Harley D. Peck; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2369) granting a pension to Jethro H. Midgett; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3011) granting an increase of pension to Virgil O. Adams; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3433) granting an increase of pension to Guss Hughes; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3434) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Shelton; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3716) for the relief of Dr. Henry Clay Risner; Committee on War Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

A bill (H. R. 3913) for the relief of John Angus MacDonald; Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H. R. 4035. A bill to provide for grants to the States for assistance to needy incapacitated adults; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H. R. 4036. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the importation of nursery stock and other plants and plant products; to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain quarantine districts for plant diseases and insect pests; to permit and regulate the movement of fruits, plants, and vegetables therefrom, and for other purposes," approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315); to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee:

H. R. 4037. A bill to classify certain positions in the Railway Mail Service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CHANDLER:

H. R. 4038. A bill to amend section 373 of title 28 of the Code of Laws of the United States, to prescribe certain requirements for the official conduct of United States judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4039. A bill to create a Board of Shorthand Reporting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COX:

H. R. 4040. A bill declaring Devil's Den Springs, in Decatur County, Ga., to be nonnavigable; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 4041. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 4042. A bill to increase annual payments to State and Territorial homes for veterans; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOTT:

H. R. 4043. A bill authorizing the establishment of a Coast Guard station on the coast of Oregon at Depoe Bay, Oreg.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. O'LEARY:

H. R. 4044. A bill to reduce the rate of interest on obligations of home owners to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SCHULTE:

H. R. 4045. A bill for the improvement of Calumet-Sag Channel, Ill., and Indiana Harbor Canal, Ind.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

H. R. 4046. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Coast Guard station on the coast of Indiana on Lake Michigan; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SECREST:

H. R. 4047. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to reimburse the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District for lands, easements, and rights-of-way acquired for flood-control reservoirs in the Muskingum River Valley, Ohio; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. R. 4048. A bill providing for a survey with preliminary estimates of cost for the proposed construction of railroad and automobile truck tunnels across the Potomac River; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. R. 4049. A bill to prohibit reproductions of official badges, identification cards, and other insignia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H. R. 4050. A bill to provide for the transportation and distribution of mails on motor-vehicle routes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. WALLGREN:

H. R. 4051. A bill to amend section 301 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CHANDLER:

H. R. 4052. A bill for the relief of the city of Memphis, Tenn.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4053. A bill for the relief of the county of Shelby in the State of Tennessee; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FULMER:

H. R. 4054. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. J. Res. 163. Joint resolution providing for the participation of the United States in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CHANDLER:

H. J. Res. 164. Joint resolution authorizing the issuance of special postage stamps commemorative of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Territory South of the River Ohio; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. J. Res. 165. Joint resolution to authorize the admission into the United States of a limited number of German refugee children; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, memorializing the President and the Congress of

the United States to consider their House Joint Memorial No. 4, with reference to General Welfare Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 64, with reference to taxing of lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 4055. A bill for the relief of the Castilloa Rubber Plantation Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H. R. 4056. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDWELL:

H. R. 4057. A bill for the relief of the estate of Eula Lee Sunday; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4058. A bill for the relief of Charles Hance; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COLMER:

H. R. 4059. A bill for the relief of the Federal Credit Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COX:

H. R. 4060. A bill for the relief of J. D. McGee; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4061. A bill for the relief of George Cravey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 4062. A bill for the relief of Clarendon Davis; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4063. A bill to authorize the payment of adjusted-compensation benefits to the estate of Lula Brimm Horne; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

H. R. 4064. A bill for the relief of Frederick A. Casler; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DREWRY:

H. R. 4065. A bill granting a pension to George R. Slate; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H. R. 4066. A bill for the relief of Josefina Alvarado; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HARNES:

H. R. 4067. A bill granting a pension to Cora E. Cate; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. IGLESIAS:

H. R. 4068. A bill for the relief of Mary Rose Williams, minor child of the deceased seaman Otis A. Williams; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JENSEN:

H. R. 4069. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ellen Wornom; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 4070. A bill for the relief of Thomas A. Rhodes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. R. 4071. A bill for the relief of H. Herfurth, Jr., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TERRY:

H. R. 4072. A bill for the relief of Emmitt Courtney; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1030. By Mr. ANGELL: Petition of sundry citizens of Portland, Oreg., protesting against the lifting of the so-called Spanish embargo; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1031. By Mr. BLAND: Petition of 56 citizens, members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Poquoson, Va., urging passage of legislation to stop advertising campaign for

sale of alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1032. By Mr. FULMER: Concurrent resolution, submitted by James E. Hunter, Jr., clerk, house of representatives, Columbia, S. C., memorializing Congress to provide funds for sudden destruction of agricultural crops; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1033. By Mr. HINSHAW: Petition from the First Congregational Church, Pasadena, Calif., signed by 126 persons, requesting shipments of war materials to Japan be stopped; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1034. By Mr. HARTER of New York: Petition of the J. W. Political and Social Club of Buffalo, N. Y.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1035. Also, petition of certain users of bakers' goods; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1036. By Mr. HAWKS: Resolutions of the Wisconsin Police-men's Protective Association, urging support of the bill to prevent retroactive application of Federal taxes upon State and municipal employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1037. By Mr. HOUSTON: Petition of certain citizens of Andale, Kans., and vicinity, urging that as long as we shall adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1038. By Mr. KEOGH: Petition of P. W. Dykeman, professor of music education, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, concerning the McGranery bill (H. R. 2319); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1039. Also, petition of Brooklyn Tuberculosis and Health Association of the Bureau of Charities, Brooklyn, N. Y., concerning the proposed amendment to title 5, part 4, of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1040. Also petition of the New York Typographical Union, No. 6, New York City, concerning the Hobbs bill (H. R. 2203); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1041. By Mr. LEWIS of Colorado: Senate Joint Memorial No. 5 of the Thirty-second General Assembly of the State of Colorado (the house of representatives concurring), concerning Coronado Cuarto Centennial Celebration; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1042. Also, House Joint Resolution No. 1 of the Thirty-second General Assembly of Colorado (the senate concurring), concerning increased grants-in-aid to the States for the purpose of assistance to aged persons in need; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1043. By Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY: Declaration and petition of the National Civic Federation of New York City to the Department of State, endorsing the stand taken against the expropriation by the Mexican Government, without probability of payment, of American-owned mining, oil, timber, fruit, and farm lands, factories, and other properties; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1044. Also, telegram from the Yorkville joint committee, New York City, requesting that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommend at once lifting of the embargo on Loyalist Spain and recommend ways and means to feed the Spanish people with America's surplus food and supply; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1045. By Mr. MARSHALL: Petition from the St. Columba Church, of Youngstown, Ohio, relative to retaining on our statute books the corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, as long as we adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1046. By Mr. SCHIFFLER: Petition of D. L. Kelly and other prominent citizens of Wheeling, W. Va., urging that we adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principle enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil

as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1047. By Mr. PFEIFER: Petition of the Brooklyn Tuberculosis and Health Association, Bureau of Charities, Brooklyn, N. Y., urging support of proposed amendment to title 5, part 4, of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1048. Also, petition of the New York Typographical Union, No. 6, New York City, concerning House bill 2203; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1049. By Mr. SMITH of Ohio: Petition of William Short and others, petitioning the Congress to effect passage of the Townsend general welfare bill (H. R. 2) without compromise; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1050. By Mr. SMITH of West Virginia: Resolution of the Logan Coal Operators Association, of Logan, W. Va., favoring an increase in the import-duty tax on foreign oil; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1051. By Mr. TOLAN: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, urging the Congress to refuse to enact Senate Joint Resolution 24, or any other bill or resolution which may similarly seek to establish the asserted claim of the Federal Government to any title or interest in such submerged lands or tidelands of the State of California, other than such lands which may have been heretofore expressly granted it by this State or under its authority; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1052. Also, petition of the City Council of Berkeley, Calif., requesting that the Congress reject the doctrine embodied in Senate Joint Resolution 24, that the Federal Government may not attempt to proceed against the several States and assert title to submerged lands now adjacent to the shores of those several States; and authorizing the city manager of Berkeley, Calif., to appear before the committees of Congress and oppose such legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1053. Also, memorial of the State Legislature of California, requesting the Congress of the United States take such steps as are necessary, and the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Reclamation are requested, to name the lake which will result from the construction of Shasta Dam at Kennett, Calif., "McColl Lake"; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

1054. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, urging the Congress of the United States to amend the California Indian Jurisdictional Act of 1928 to provide for nontreaty Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

1055. Also, memorial of the State Legislature of California to the Congress and the President, urging the passage of legislation that will make it imperative that the Works Progress Administration art project be continued in its present form; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1056. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, urging Congress to enact legislation that will result in the increase of Federal aid to aged and disabled veterans; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

1057. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, urging the Congress to include the construction of dams and hydroelectric power plants in connection therewith on the Kern River as one of the Federal construction projects, and that Federal moneys be appropriated in sums sufficient to complete the constructions of the dams and other works therewith at the earliest possible moment; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1939

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God be merciful unto us, and bless us; and cause His face to shine upon us.

That Thy way may be known upon earth, Thy saving health among all nations.

Let the people praise Thee, O God; let all the people praise Thee.

O let the nations be glad and sing for joy; for Thou shalt judge the people righteously, and govern the nations upon earth.

Let the people praise Thee, O God; let all the people praise Thee.

Then shall the earth yield her increase; and God, even our own God, shall bless us.

God shall bless us; and all the ends of the earth shall fear Him.

Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

HOURLY MEETING

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, after consulting with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I am not going to object, I understand the majority leader wishes to finish this bill, that is now pending, on tomorrow night?

Mr. RAYBURN. That is the desire.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And after that we are to take up the legislative appropriation bill and finish it this week?

Mr. RAYBURN. That is correct.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Is there anything else on the docket?

Mr. RAYBURN. Nothing that I know of now.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the untimely death of George R. Holmes, one of Washington's most distinguished newspapermen, came as a great shock to his many friends in his profession and in official and private life.

Mr. Holmes was stricken in the zenith of his life. Suffering a heart attack, he died at his home on February 12. True to the tenets of his profession, he had worked diligently to the end. He left his office but a few hours before his death.

It is a notable tribute to his talents and character that great and humble joined in a tribute to his memory in the Fort Myer Chapel and accompanied the body to its resting place near the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. It was fitting that he should lie in Arlington National Cemetery. He trained at Fort Myer for service in the World War.

The rise of George R. Holmes is typical of the success which is possible in a great democratic nation. Born on a farm in Tippecanoe County, Ind., on January 28, 1895, he knew the rigors of work in the fields and doubtless dreamed of great cities beyond the horizon.

After being educated in local schools and at the University of Wisconsin, he entered the newspaper field on the Indianapolis Sun. His talents readily became apparent, and soon he had transferred his activities to New York.

Joining the staff of International News Service in Washington in 1916, he became chief of the bureau 3 years later. At his death he ranked as dean of press association bureau chiefs.

His newspaper work was interrupted by the World War. When the war broke out, he enlisted in the Cavalry. He served throughout the war, first gaining the rank of second lieutenant in the Cavalry, next assistant adjutant of the Seventy-eighth Division, then as observer in the Two Hundred and Fifty-eighth Aero Squadron.